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ALBANIA-BLOC EXCHANGES SHOW 'GRADATION'

AU231803 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Nov 85

[Dragoslav Rancinc article: "Albania and the Offers From the East"]

[Text] The Soviet government paper IZVESTIYA recently sent the message to Albania that its "active participation in the joint foreign policy initiatives of the socialist countries in the direction of preserving peace, the struggle against the armaments race and for the development of peaceful cooperation, would contribute to the growth of its authority in the international scene."

Since the death of Enver Hoxha, this is the most open offer which the Soviet Union has sent to Albania to join the "socialist community" countries. The offer proceeds from the assessment, perhaps most fully expressed by Leonid Zamyatin in September, that Albania is now passing through "an especially critical state of its development" and that it "more than ever feels its isolation." The implication is that Albania needs assistance and that Eastern Europe is willing to offer it this assistance.

There is, however, a great gap in both the content and tone between what the Soviet Union and to some extent some other Eastern European countries (Bulgaria, CSSR, the GDR) are saying to Albania and what Albania publicly presents as its vision of "socialist community."

A few days before the offer in IZVESTIYA, the Albanian paper ZERI I POPULLIT, on the occasion of the October Revolution, wrote: In foreign policy, the present Soviet state follows an aggressive and militarist policy which has transformed the first country of the Soviets from a supporter of the revolutionary struggle of peoples into an international gendarme."

A bit earlier, on the occasion of the 30th Warsaw Pact anniversary, the Albanian press wrote that this alliance "ceased to be a defensive pact of the socialist countries" and has "turned into a means of pressure, interference, and aggression of the Soviet social imperialists against other countries participating in the pact."

We are witnessing a rather unusual propaganda phenomenon. On the one hand, Albania continues to conduct its ideological war with a cannonade of gravest accusations, while on the other hand, in the Soviet Union and some other Eastern European countries, desires for a brotherly embrace are expressed more and more frequently and prominently.

The offers from the East are indeed not identical, just as Albanian ideological accusations are not permeated with the same violence against all the Eastern European countries. A review of Eastern European press materials about Albanian and of the Albanian press about the Eastern Europe countries in the past half a year, that is, since Enver Hoxha's death, discloses an interesting gradation.

Above all, Romania is an exception, as it has been until now. The two countries increased their trade tenfold in the past decade (about \$80 million in 1983), but along with goods they also exchange compliments, especially on suitable occasions such as national holidays or visits by delegations.

The Romanians praise work successes in Albania and illustrate this with plan indicators, and they stress the principles of "equality and mutual respect for independence and sovereignty" in their cooperation with Albania. The Albanian press on its part praises the freedom-loving Romanian people and pays tribute to Romania for "becoming an economically developed country with varied industry." The links between the two countries are assessed as traditionally friendly, and the people of Albania "express their enthusiasm for the successes of the Romanian people and their work in building the country, progress, and well-being of the motherland."

The attacks in the Albanian press against "revisionism" are chiefly directed at the USSR, as may be expected.

Bulgaria is the next to follow. "Marching along the road of restoring capitalism in their country, the Bulgarian revisionists have transformed the homeland of Dimitrov into a colony of the Soviet social imperialists and put themselves in the service of the Kremlin's hegemonistic policy."

Bulgaria is followed by Poland. (The PZPR is a "party of the bourgeoisie which is being eaten away by disintegration and degeneration" and which cannot pull the country out of a "deep crisis"); Hungary ("rule of capitalist laws and of a capitalist manner of production"); and Czechoslovakia ("slowing down the pace of general production, limitation of investment, and incomplete utilization of production capacities"). It is interesting that the GDR is most frequently not mentioned when the talk is about "revisionism," but is ranked among "other countries."

Occurrences in Bulgarian-Albanian relations are registered in Albania meagerly and strictly according to protocol but are given publicity in Bulgaria as evidence of a considerable advancement of relations. This applies, for instance, to the reports on the conclusion of a trade agreement. Only the Bulgarians stress that in the coming year it will be increased 60 percent. The press recalls the old friendship and the times when the two countries were together in a "brotherly community."

A similar slant can be felt in the press of the CSSR and the GDR. These are usually occasional articles on anniversaries. The East German press writes more about Albania, predominantly in an objective, positive way, recalling that the Albanian material foundation was created in the 1950's "with support of the experiences and concrete aid of the USSR and other socialist countries" and appealing for relations to be normalized "in all fields," so that "efforts in the struggle for peace could be united" and "the work of socialist building could be continued."

"Hungarian diplomacy and journalism behave very cautiously toward Albania," Milos Corovic, TANJUG correspondent in Budapest reports. "The earlier critical tone at the expense of Albanian policy has been replaced by silence and some kind of waiting to see in which direction the development in that country will turn after Enver Hoxha's death." Trade is at a very low level, there are practically no other contacts, and criticism from the Albanian side remains unanswered, perhaps because it is not taken too seriously.

Of all the Eastern European countries, the Soviet Union is concerned with Albania in the most noticeable fashion. It is the only one which has no diplomatic relations with Tirana (the CSSR Embassy represents Soviet interests). "We must exchange experiences, exchange would be of undoubted benefit," Radio Moscow says. The occasion is always something from the past: The 28th anniversary of the foundation of a university in Tirana, the 43rd anniversary of the founding of the national liberation front of Albania, the 39th anniversary of the founding of the people's youth of Albania, or some similar anniversary.

The Albanian people are wished "peace, progress, and successes in socialist building" and it is believed that relations can be normalized "by mutual goodwill," both for the sake of old friendship when the USSR helped Albania and when "the ranks of all the progressive forces in the world were rallied" and because this is "in the interest of the peoples of both countries, and in the interest of peace and socialism."

This propaganda phenomenon thus has a few distinguishing traits. First, one does not write much about Albania in Eastern Europe, except in the USSR, but when one writes about it one writes more positively. Second, the one that cursed most -- the USSR -- is most prolific in expressions of goodwill. Third, the events in Albania are predominantly followed with a hope for a possible revival of the "good old days." Finally, Albania does not answer to concrete offers and maintains its ideological attacks with the same intensity.

The intensified tones of cordiality or the suspension of a quarrel by one side are not necessarily a prerequisite for rapprochement. Albania continues to use ideology to preserve distance. Although the climate has changed somewhat, one does not gain the impression that Albania accepts the existence of different conditions for a change of its non-bloc policy toward Eastern Europe.

ALIA, CARCANI ATTEND LAND REFORM ANNIVERSARY

'Grand Popular Meeting'

AU260953 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Tirana November 26 (ATA) -- In Gorre, where 40 years ago our beloved and unforgettable leader Comrade Enver Hoxha handed over to the long suffering people of Myzeqe the first title deeds to land, a grand popular meeting was organised. The First Secretary of the Central Committee of the party and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Ramiz Alia, and Comrades Adil Carcani, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, the members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Lenka Cuko, Hekuran Isai, Pali Miska, the Vice-Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Xhafer Spahiu, the member of the Central Committee of the party and Directress of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies Nexhmije Hoxha, the Chairman of the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian People Shafqet Peci, the members of the Central Committee of the party Spiro Koleka and Vito Kapo, the minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai, the Secretary of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania Xhoxhi Robo, as well as leading cadres of the party and power organs of the districts of Fier, Vlora, Berat and Durres attended the rally.

Here they were welcomed by thousands of cooperativists, leading cadres of the party and power organs in the districts, of the higher type cooperative of Gorre, etc.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and the other comrades meet and cordially greet with cooperativists, aged people, youngsters and Pioneers of Enver, who at these happy moments express their profound gratitude for the brilliant and immortal deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha, they manifest once again their boundless love for the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head.

The rally was declared open by the first secretary of the district party committee, Xhemal Dauti, who said among the other things that the communists and the working people of the district of Lushnja and of the whole Myzeqe feel a great and indescribable joy to have among us the leader of the party, the close fellow fighter and cooperator of Comrade Enver Hoxha, Comrade Ramiz Alia, just as the people of Myzeqe had 40 years ago, the founder of the party, the glorious commander, Comrade Enver Hoxha. This is a great honour made by the party and we promise that we will be eternally united like a fist round the party with you at the head, Comrade Ramiz, that we will exert all our physical and mental energies to realise the tasks in all the fields, to make our life more prosperous and happier, the defence of the homeland unbreakable.

Amidst the applause and great enthusiasm Comrade Adil Carcani took the floor.

His speech was often punctuated by powerful applause for the party.

In the name of the cooperativists the Secretary of the Cooperative Youth Committee Aferdita Ilupo spoke.

I wish you always joys, always victories. Comrade Ramiz Alia wishes the participants in the rally. Long Live of the people of Myzeqe, long live the cooperative members of all Albania. Long live the party.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and other comrades pay a visit to the Museum of the Agrarian Reform which reflects the history of the village Gorre since the time of the creation and it depicts more extensively two of the key moments: The agrarian reform and the collectivisation of agriculture.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and the other party and state leaders paid visits to families of the cooperativists.

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia and other party and state leaders had lunch together with the Myzeqe people and other guests.

Those present were greeted by Comrade Ramiz Alia.

His speech was listened to with great attention and was often punctuated by enthusiastic applause and cheers for the party.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and the other party and state leaders left Gorre seen off with love by thousands and thousands of cooperativists for whom this day will remain unforgettable for ever.

Leaders at Play Premiere

AU251401 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 25 Nov

[Text] Tirana, November 29 (ATA) -- The premiere of the play "When the Titles Deeds to Land were Distributed" was given in the theater hall of the city of Lushnje, last night.

Attending were working people of work and production centers, cooperativists, veterans, men of art and culture, military men, youth and others.

Present were also the member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Lenka Cuko, the Vice President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Xhafer Spahiu, the member of the Central Committee of the Party, and Directresses of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, the member of the Central Committee of the Party, Spiro Koleka, the Minister of Agriculture, Themie Tomai, the Secretary of the General Council of the Democratic Front, Xhorxhi Robo, the first secretary of the district party committee, Xhemal Dauti and other comrades.

The play is centered on one of the most significant historic events of our people, November 25, 1945, when our beloved and unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, handed over the first title deeds to land to the peasants of Myzequ village, Gorre. It provides a truthful account of this first revolution in the socio-economic relations in the countryside, which made a reality of the century long dreams of our long suffering peasant for land.

CAMI AT SHUTERIQI BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

AU261346 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 26 Nov

[Text] Tirana, November 26 (ATA) -- On occasion of the 70th anniversary of the birth of the writer, personality of our culture and science, Prof. Dhimiter Shuteriqi, a meeting was organised in the club of the writers' and artists' league in the capital on November 25.

Present were the alternate member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Foto Cami, the member of the Central Committee of the party and Directress of the Institute of the Marxist-Leninist Studies Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, the chairman of the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian People, Shefqet Peci, the First Secretary of the Tirana District Party Committee Piro Kondi, the President of the Academy of Sciences Prof. Aleks Buda and other comrades.

The activity was opened by the Chairman of the Writers' and Artists' League Dritero Agolli, who stressed among others that the creativeness and activity of Prof. Dhimiter Shuteriqi are the broadest and the richest in our literature. As a poet, proser [novelist], critic, scholar, historian and social activist he has played and plays an important role in the progress of our literature and arts of socialist realism.

Zija Cela, member of the presidency of the league and editor in-chief of the newspaper DRITA pointed out in the speech on the occasion that the league, our association of creators sees in Dhimiter Shuteriqi not only the known writer of our new tradition but also one of the outstanding representatives of the Albanian socialist culture.

Many veterans, writers, representatives of the "Naim Frasheri" publishing house, the "Enver Hoxha" University of Tirana etc, told of their memoirs and spoke of the revolutionary and literary activity of the writer.

Prof. Dhimiter Shuteriqi thanked the party for the evaluation it made of his creative work.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH DPRK SIGNED IN PYONGYANG

AU251358 Tirana ATA in English 1900 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Tirana, November 25 (ATA) -- On November 23, 1985, the protocol on the exchange of goods and payments for 1986-1990 and the protocol for 1986 were signed in Pyongyang between the government of the People's Socialist Republic of Korea. [sentence as received]

The agreement and the protocol for the Albanian side were signed by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Pajtim Ajazi and for the Korean side by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Kin Beg Son.

Present at the signing ceremony were the Minister of Foreign Trade of DPR of Korea Ce Con Gen and the members of the two delegations. Attending was also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania to the DPR of Korea Jovan Antoni.

During its stay in the DPR of Korea, the Albanian Government trade delegation was received by the Minister of Foreign Trade Ce Con Gen. [DPRK names as received]

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the DPR of Korea chrome mineral, copper wires and rolled copper, textiles and ready-made garments, etc., and will import rice, zinc, lead, products of ferrous metallurgy, magnesite clinker, etc.

ARMY DAILY COMMENTS ON GENEVA SUMMIT TALKS

AU261135 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 22 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Col. Anastas Anastasov, "NARODNA ARMIYA military-political commentator," under the rubric "We Comment": "After Geneva -- The Historic Chance Must Not Be missed"]

[Text] And so the summit meeting between M. Gorbachev and R. Reagan is already a fact. No doubt, it will go down in history as the event of the year. The Geneva meeting was awaited with huge interest and hopes by the whole of mankind. Its results were expected to lead to a radical turning point in the international situation in the direction of halting the arms race, reducing arms, including, most importantly, nuclear arms, not permitting the militarization of space, and creating a favorable climate in the world.

It may certainly be said that the Soviet side has done everything possible to achieve this turning point. On the condition of the nonmilitarization of space, the Soviet side has proposed to the United States a radical 50 percent reduction in the nuclear weapons capable of reaching the territory of the other country, and on the basis of equality to limit nuclear charges to 6000 on each side. In addition, Moscow proposed to the United States that it should give up the programs for the creation [suzdavane] and introduction [vuvvezhdane] of new offensive strategic weapons; that they should restrict to the maximum the upgrading of existing strategic weapons; that long-range cruise-type missiles should be completely banned; that all work on the creation [suzdavane] of strike offensive weapons should be halted...and that a moratorium be established on all forms of nuclear tests. Finally, the Soviet Union proposed that from a mutual agreed date, and on a basis of equal rights, a specified number of strategic nuclear means of the two sides (approximately 200 to 300 ICBM's each) should be removed from combat alert and dismantled.

As can be seen, at the negotiating table in Geneva, Moscow put forward a comprehensive realistic program which, as M. Gorbachev himself stated on his arrival in Geneva, "can stop the unprecedented arms race that has developed in the world and its spread into new spheres, can banish the threat of nuclear war...and can ensure peace and more stable cooperation between peoples." It was precisely such positive results that the peoples of whole world expected from the Geneva meeting. As one Swedish observer stated, "The Soviet program is the magic key for the salvation of mankind." And it can certainly be said that the Soviet side has done everything toward achieving such an outcome from this important meeting.

What was the situation in the other camp? It is unnecessary to recall how far removed the "peacemaking" statements of the Washington politicians were from the deeds of the White House and the Pentagon during the preparations for Geneva because, as the whole of world public opinion knows, the declarations for peace were accompanied by tests of MX missiles, nuclear tests, tests of space weapons, and so on. But on the eve of the meeting, and even during the talks, things happened which confirmed Washington's reluctance "to walk to the end of its road" to Geneva.

First, the letter addressed to the U.S. President by C. Weinberger, his secretary for defense and closest friend, flew like a poisoned arrow in the direction of Geneva. As is already known, in the letter, which reached Reagan on board the plane en route to Geneva, the cruellest hawk in Washington warned the President not to agree under any circumstances to "an arms control agreement," not to give a promise to take SALT II into consideration in the future, not to sign any agreement concerning readiness to limit nuclear arms, and not to go agree with the interpretation adopted to date and the further observance of the Antimissile Defense Treaty of 1972, that is, to keep the United States with a free hand regarding its "star wars" program.

On the very first day of the talks, on 19 November, the U.S. President stated to journalists: "If I manage to explain to him (to M. Gorbachev -- author's note), he will understand that this ("the Strategic Defense Initiative" -- author's note) can help us in putting an end to the arms race."

A journalist's question followed: "So you are keeping to the idea of 'star wars,' or are you somehow giving it up?"

Irritated, the President replied: "First, let us stop talking about this 'star wars' and start calling it by its true name -- a defensive shield, and not an offensive weapon...."

Two days previously Lieutenant General James Abrahamson, the leader of the "star wars" program, made an appeal for modification of the 1972 Antimissile Defense Treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States, since the United States will continue to implement "the Strategic Defense Initiative." Let us quote one "ordinary" implementer -- the representative of the command of Albin base (Wyoming), where intense preparations for the deployment of MX missiles are going on. The latter stated recently to a representative of the Japanese newspaper ASAHI [name as published]: "No resolutions of Congress or talks about disarmament will hinder us from getting as many missiles as needed. Our demands have always been satisfied. So it will be in the future too."

Everything, as can be seen, is clear. And now let us turn our attention to the results of the Geneva meeting, some of which became known as early as yesterday afternoon. Nonetheless they are very fresh, and do not yet permit a full analysis to be made. It is obviously positive that the Geneva dialogue is the first step in the right direction on a road that is likely to be long and difficult.

After so many years of high tension, the fact that the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee is able to talk with the President of the United States, expound his own views and hear the President's, even this fact alone is a good phenomenon. On a more concrete level, a joint declaration and an agreement on science and education are at hand. As M. Gorbachev stated yesterday at the official ceremony of the signing of the documents, the very discussion of the most important problems -- preventing the arms race in space and its limitation on earth -- is beneficial. The different viewpoints could not realistically be resolved at this meeting. But there is agreement that the discussion of these issues be continued in Geneva.

As was expected, the central place at the Geneva summit meeting was given to not permitting the arms race to be transferred into space.

At the press conference given by M. Gorbachev at the Soviet mission in Geneva, the Soviet leader dwelt extensively on this issue, which in his words was "the core" of the talks. The position of Washington and of the U.S. President personally is well known on the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" or "star wars," which according to the President is supposed to contribute to the elimination of the nuclear threat to mankind.

This time too, just as before, the President attempted to "convince" his partner that this program aimed to make nuclear war impossible and that the United States was even ready to share the results of "researches" in this field. Accordingly, it is not a question of not undertaking any "initiative" whatsoever, but of legalizing the "star wars" program of the United States. Instead of the Pentagon's laboratories being closed, along with the military-industrial complex for this "initiative," it is proposed that the Soviet side should engage in similar "experiments." A strange form of logic.

The Soviet side has categorically stated that the transference of the arms race into space will render any future negotiations impossible, since it will be impossible in practice to monitor the precise nature of what is located in space. And what is more, this will lead to the final line, from which the irreparable will follow.

Doubtless the Washington administration will have an opportunity to rethink again and again the question of the militarization of space, and let us hope that reason will prevail in the final event.

We can accept that it has not been possible at this stage, during these 2 days of Geneva talks, clearly due to Washington's lack of readiness, for any radical decision to be made on the issues of disarmament. Because hardly anyone could expect that Reagan and his team at Geneva, at least for the moment, would step beyond the limits of the authority given them by Congress, where almost all congressmen are connected to some degree or other with the military-industrial complex, which the rulers in the White House, the State Department, and the Pentagon in the final account also serve.

Second, without a shadow of a doubt the U.S. President has been convinced that Moscow is firmly resolved to proceed along the road of strengthening peace, disarmament, and detente. However, together with this, the Soviet Union will in no way permit a unilateral military superiority to be achieved over the USSR and its allies, which in essence is the aim of "star wars." President Reagan is probably fully convinced that it is futile to talk to the Soviet Union from a policy [word as published] of strength.

Third, in the persons of the Soviet representatives at Geneva, and most of all in the person of M. Gorbachev, whom certain Western observers characterize as a lawyer who is capable "of concentrating and going into depth, and who possesses an exceptional capacity for logic," the U.S. representative encountered politicians who were ready to do everything in the name of preserving peace, for the good not only of the Soviet people, but of all peoples in the world.

In his statement yesterday, the U.S. President said that the trust between the two sides should be built up "not on words, but on deeds." Well said. Only one thing remains -- for Washington, whose words, at least until now, have been at variance with its deeds, to confirm in practice what the President has said. Here there is no reason to be worried about the other side, which has provided innumerable proofs that its words are truly borne out of its deeds.

From now on the inferences from the Geneva meeting will be analyzed and evaluated in detail. For the moment only the hope remains that this Geneva dialogue will be followed by concrete deeds, not only on the part of the Soviet Union. Indeed, as M. Gorbachev stated at his press conference yesterday, "the historic opportunity" must not be missed.

FILIPPOV ROMANIAN VISIT 'IMPORTANT INCENTIVE'

AU251245 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Nov 85 p 8

[Editorial article: "Important Incentive for Fraternal Cooperation"]

[Text] The friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania, which Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, will pay as of today, at the invitation of Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, will represent a new expression of the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between two fraternal socialist countries, of their peace-loving foreign policy as Warsaw Pact states.

Bulgarian-Romanian friendship has deep historical roots. Under the conditions of socialism our bilateral relations were inspired by a new meaning and acquired fruitful, new dimensions.

The Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty, the 15th anniversary of which we recently celebrated, represents a solid basis for building our fraternal mutual relations on the basis of the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. United by the common goals and ideals, in indestructible friendship with the Soviet Union and the other, fraternal socialist countries, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania are marching forward, side by side, in socialist construction and are actively contributing to the consolidation of the power of the socialist community, to the preservation of peace and security throughout the world.

The regular meetings held between the Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu, the first party and state leaders of our two countries, are of primary importance for the constant ascending development of our mutual relations and this applies also to the results of these meetings.

The mutually advantageous Bulgarian-Romanian cooperation encompasses all sectors of our socioeconomic life. The bilateral exchange of goods is developing at a particularly dynamic pace. The rates of growth of this exchange are among the highest in Bulgaria's trade with CEMA countries. During this current 5-year plan period this trade is expected to more than double the exchange of goods of the previous 5-year plan period. Bulgaria exports goods of the machine-building industry sector to Romania -- such as electric-driven vehicles and motor-driven vehicles, electric hoists, diesel motors, metal-cutting machines, chemical goods for mass consumption, and others. The Romanian export list to our country includes metal-cutting machines, electrotechnical equipment, freight trucks, chemical industry goods, medical drugs, and others. According to the general agreement on specialization and production sharing in the transport machine building industry for the period up to 1990, Bulgaria will satisfy Romanian needs for electric-driven vehicles, while Romania will cover Bulgaria's needs for self-dumping trucks. As a result of the progressive changes that have occurred in the structure of our mutual trade, the share of machines and equipment will achieve 56 percent of the bilateral exchange by the end of 1985, while the share of production sharing deliveries will achieve 45 percent.

Bulgarian-Romanian economic cooperation is enriched with ever increasing progressive new forms from year to year. Specialization and production-sharing take an important place in this respect, both on bilateral basis and also within the framework of socialist economic integration with all fraternal states. The new forms of cooperation are implemented above all in branches that are the chief exponents of scientific-technical progress. One brilliant example for the united creative efforts and opportunities of both peoples is the joint Bulgarian-Romanian machine-building plant near Ruse and Giurgiu.

Our relations in science, technology, culture, education, sports, and tourism are developing at a dynamic pace and with great success.

The documents adopted at the Sofia session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, which appeal for the elimination of nuclear threat and for a change for the better in the situation in Europe and the world, were fully approved by both fraternal countries.

The results of the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan are promising and optimistic. They were welcomed with a unanimous positive evaluation at the Prague meeting of the general and first secretaries of Communist and workers parties of the Warsaw Pact.

The Bulgarian public is confident the results of Comrade Grisha Filipov's visit to Romania will give an impetus to an even wider development of relations and economic links between our two countries, in the interest of the two peoples and to the benefit of socialism and peace.

NATIONAL POPULATION CENSUS BEGINS 4 DEC

AU261530 Sofia BTA in English 1503 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 26 (BTA) -- From December 4 to December 12 the latest census of the population and housing-funds in Bulgaria will be taken. It will be the 14th census since the liberation of the country from Ottoman yoke (1878), and the 5th since the 1944 socialist revolution. The last census of the population in Bulgaria was taken ten years ago.

For the first time in Bulgaria a sociological approach in the making-up of the social and demographic characteristics will be implemented in the taking of the census. This approach will provide the possibility for collecting the various sociological information, which together with the demographic, economic and statistical data, will supply a comprehensive picture of the socio-economic development of this country. Possibility is created for development of integrated system for socio-demographic statistics -- a leading world tendency, which is also developed by the statistical bureau of the U.N.

In the course of the census, six representative sociological researches will be made, which will cover less than two percent of the population. Birth rate and reproductive behaviour, migration and migration behaviour, working capacities, will be researched. In the beginning of the next year another two researches will be carried out: "Town and Village -- 1986" and "Health and Health Care of the Population." Research on the usage of the public transport will be carried out only in the capital.

The results of the census will be used in the actualization of the unified system for public registration and administrative service, which has been introduced a few years ago. This will provide considerable volume of information about the architecture and construction characteristics of the housing funds, their fitness, volume and convenience, about the villas and other houses for recreation, about the degree of satisfaction of the housing, cultural and householding needs of the population.

At the first census in 1880-1884 the population has been 2,950,559 people. At the last census in 1975 the population of Bulgaria number 8,727,771, and according to unofficial data in January 1, 1984 -- 8,950,144.

U.S. PLANNING REACTORS FOR LASER WEAPONS

LD250032 Prague Television Service-in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] There are a number of news items which we received from Washington today and which point to the fact that the top leadership of the United States is continuing to prevent the adoption of the Soviet peace proposals. For instance, in his radio speech President Reagan was again defending the U.S. plan to militarize space. The Department of Energy has called for immediate preparatory work on compact nuclear reactor production. Such a reactor is to serve as the energy source for laser-type weapons. This reactor is to be completed by the end of 1991.

CHNOUPEK REVIEWS RESULTS OF GENEVA SUMMIT

LD251735 Prague CTK in English 1540 GMT 25 Nov 85

["Minister Speaks on Tasks of Czechoslovak Foreign Policy" -- CTK headline]

[Text] Prague, Nov 25 (CTK) -- "Strong activation and a virtual offensive of the socialist countries in the effort for the preservation of peace, disarmament and for the return of the policy of detente is to be expected. In this situation, the importance of international and non-governmental organizations will be further enhanced", Bohuslav Chnoupek said here today.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister was speaking about the results of the talks between Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Geneva. He was addressing the 8th general assembly of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations, which is a non-governmental organization, a voluntary association of internationally-active Czechoslovak citizens and institutions working for the development of international relations in all spheres of social life.

The minister underlined the mission of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations as a specific instrument in implementing Czechoslovakia's foreign policy, publicizing life in Socialist Czechoslovakia and promoting cooperation between nations. In the 1981-1985 period, the society has expanded cooperation with partners abroad and it now has contacts with 58 societies of Friends of Czechoslovakia, 22 more than five years ago, in 43 countries. It also actively participates in the work of the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA) and the United Towns Organization (UTO).

"The importance of Mikhail Gorbachev's meeting with Ronald Reagan rests in the specific political weight of the content of the Soviet-U.S. statement setting forth the main political tasks for the coming period in the key questions of security, disarmament and bilateral relations. The results of the meeting exceeded the framework of Soviet-U.S. relations and influence the situation in the world in general -- for the better, it should be stated clearly", Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed.

"As for us, we have never succumbed to illusions that the complex questions of international relations in general and Soviet-U.S. relations in particular can be solved at one meeting in Geneva, especially after the long, six-year interval", the foreign minister said. "This is why the Geneva meeting, although it did not complete the process of intensive talks with the signing of great treaties, is an impulse and at the same time a mandate to achieve such a result."

"This is why we regard it as a highly useful step forward, in the right direction and, what is important, at the right time. In any case, it has given the tired and tense world a feeling of relief", Bohuslav Chnoupek stated.

"Response shows that the world has received the Geneva results with satisfaction and with the hope that the line taken towards solving the most acute problems of the present time will be carried on", Bohuslav Chnoupek went on to say.

In implementation of its foreign policy, Czechoslovakia "will use this state for still more active affirmation of its interests and the interests of the socialist community in the struggle for peace and international detente, both at large forums of multilateral policies in the United Nations, at the talks in Vienna, Stockholm and Geneva, as well as in bilateral relations. Primary attention is given to the further goal-oriented strengthening of friendship, permanent alliance and all-round cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, with our closest ally -- the Soviet Union", Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed.

The general assembly stressed that in the next four-year period the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations will seek ways to promote and expand contacts with partner organizations abroad, to most effectively contribute to the implementation of the Czechoslovak peace foreign policy.

The general assembly elected Bohuslav Kucera, chairman of the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation and deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, its new chairman.

JOURNALIST ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON SUMMIT

LD262320 [Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak at 1510 GMT on 25 November carries a 35-minute phone-in program from Czechoslovak radio's Studio Seven with regard to the Geneva summit meeting between CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The program was hosted by editor Peter Lukes; special Czechoslovak radio correspondent Bohumil Horak, who covered the Geneva summit for the radio station, answered listeners' questions.

The program begins with a quotation from a listener from Prague who inquires about the work of a special correspondent, and how the Geneva assignment differed from other occasions. Horak said that the difference, apart from its significance, was basically that of scale. There were 4,000 journalists present in Geneva to cover the summit. He then differentiated the work of broadcast journalists as compared with their colleagues from the press.

Asked about the press conferences and briefings which he attended, Horak singled out the daily press briefings given by Soviet specialists prior to the summit, at which they explained various aspects of the topics the summit would cover. "This Soviet peace offensive, as the Geneva press termed it, was assessed very positively by both the Geneva press and the journalists attending the conference. The American, it was generally observed... [Horak changes thought] the Soviet and U.S. attitudes were contrasted, and it was observed that the U.S. side used far from all of the opportunities provided by the period prior to the meeting itself. The very fact that the President's adviser on national security issues, Robert McFarlane, was the first U.S. speaker to appear at a press conference, and then only 2 days before the summit meeting itself, merely demonstrates this."

Asked more specifically about Gorbachev's final press conference and to draw a comparison with the one Secretary Shultz gave, Horak said no comparison could be made. On the one hand, there was a difference in rank: Gorbachev spoke with the authority of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, while Shultz spoke only as a secretary of state and not as a head of state. Gorbachev's press conference lasted 1 and 1/2 hours, while Shultz spoke for only 15 to 20 minutes. There also was the question of content. Gorbachev covered far greater ground in depth.

Another listener asked about Western journalists' assessment of the final press conference. Horak said that the Soviet side had given a 24-hour notice that Gorbachev would hold a press conference while there were doubts about the U.S. side, until the last minute, with regard to who would give it and on what subject. This did not go unnoticed by Western journalists upon whom Gorbachev made a big impression and who had to acknowledge that here was a man with a detailed knowledge of the topics discussed.

Noting the fact that Horak also attended the 1979 Vienna summit, editor Lukes asked him to draw comparisons. Horak replied that these meetings are difficult to compare but added he would emphasize the period that separated them, those 6 and 1/2 years. It was a period when Soviet-American relations reached the lowest point in their history, which, in essence, began in 1933 when Soviet-American relations were established. He added: "A great number of problems had accumulated between the Soviet Union and the United States so that I would say the Geneva meeting, as it ended with the adoption of the joint statement, is in essence, a kind of full stop behind this woeful period in the history of Soviet-American relations, and is a kind of beginning for a new, more steadfast dialogue between both countries."

A listener expressed interest in the foreign journalists he met at the summit. He said he spoke to Academician Arbatov in addition to other Soviet journalists, including Spartak Beglov, and journalists from other socialist countries. With regard to the Western journalists with whom he spoke, Horak mentioned Pierre Salinger, President Kennedy's former press secretary, and journalists from THE NEW YORK TIMES, LE MONDE, DER SPIEGEL, and others.

Horak was then asked by a listener why Comrade Gorbachev could say that the world is a safer place today. The Prague correspondent responded by noting that both sides at the summit acknowledged that there would be no victor in a nuclear conflict, that no side would seek superiority, and that the dialogue will be maintained and expanded. He also pointed to a number of specific agreements reached, such as cultural and scientific exchanges, among others. The program continued with Horak responding to a number of questions dealing with the technical aspects of the summit, such as the selection of interpreters, simultaneous translation of press conferences, and security measures.

A number of listeners phoned in to ask about Raisa Gorbachev, the type of clothes she wears, what languages she speaks. Horak said that she was the center of attention immediately upon her arrival and that she generated great sympathies among both the general public and the press. He stressed that it was the Western press which focused upon those aspects which we regard as less important; namely, the clothes she wore; the cosmetics she used, and how she conducted herself. He went on to say that she is a cultured woman and that this had been reflected in the program of her visit.

Another listener was interested in the relations between both wives. Horak said that they had established a cordial relationship. Returning to Raisa Gorbachev's conduct, Horak said that hers was a political and diplomatic mission, which she discharged well. She succeeded in demolishing deep-rooted notions about life in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, and she helped to partially eradicate certain prejudices.

Still another listener asked whether the Gorbachevs have any children, and was told that they have a daughter and a granddaughter.

A listener from Melnik asked for Horak's impression of President Reagan. Horak said: "Well, I understand that question to mean what impression he made on me as a man. It is necessary to say, and I am going to talk purely on the physical aspect, that he looks very fit [sueze] for being 74 years old. Undoubtedly this is due to his past as an actor and as a man who has always been closely associated with sports and who is maintaining this fitness until the later stages of his life".

A question inquiring whether it is true that Ronald Reagan junior was among the journalists accredited in Geneva, Horak replied in the affirmative. He represented PLAYBOY magazine and also cooperated with the ABC television company.

Asked about how the citizens of Geneva behaved towards the summit participants and to the journalists present, he said that that city's citizens are accustomed to foreigners and thus took it in stride. Indeed, they were proud that Geneva was chosen as the summit's venue.

In view of the large number of journalists present, Horak was asked how they were organized and chosen to attend individual press conferences; he then explained the system of journalists' pools and the technique of allocating seats.

Caspar Weingerber's letter to President Reagan, released prior to the summit, caused a great stir. Horak was asked what the reaction was in Geneva. Horak recalled Robert McFarlane's press conference where he attempted to divert attention from the fact of how it was possible at all and did not concentrate on the essential factor; namely, why the letter was even written. Horak said: "This shows that in the United States, at the very top of the Reagan administration, at the very summit, a strong group very closely linked with the military-industrial complex exists which is doing everything possible to prevent any talks with the Soviet Union. It is here that the different approach is manifested as to how to negotiate with the Soviet Union and what kind of attitude to adopt to questions of arms limitation and disarmament."

Asked in conclusion where he sees the summit's main results and whether the world has truly become safer after the meeting, he replied: "It has become safer. In any case, it was Comrade Gorbachev himself who said at the press conference that the world has become safer despite everything and explained, at the same time, the reasons which led him to make this observation. I would like to recapitulate them very briefly. It is above all the fact that both sides agreed in the joint statement, which is a political document, that there can be neither victors nor vanquished in a nuclear war, and that they will not strive to unilaterally achieve military superiority. The political dialogue at all levels will be galvanized and intensified; this dialogue will be continued -- a visit by Mikhail Gorbachev to the United States and by the U.S. President to the Soviet Union is anticipated. A number of specific agreements were achieved and impetus is to be given to the Stockholm and Vienna talks. This, I would say, is a type of mosaic that creates prerequisites that should ensure that the Geneva talks become a good start and a beginning of a new, far more steadfast dialogue, that an end be put to the second cold war, a term that has become established and that the Geneva meeting truly creates a great opportunity.

And the Soviet Union and other socialist states, as it has been reaffirmed here in Prague, where Mikhail Gorbachev travelled immediately following his talks with President Reagan to attend a meeting of Warsaw Pact states' highest representatives, support this line because Comrade Gorbachev, and I believe that this can be said, acted on behalf of all socialist states. Therefore, I would say that it is quite proper to be an optimist for the period ahead. I do not believe this is a false optimism; it is not an optimism based upon some kind of illusion, but is simply an optimism which springs from the premise that the world must learn today, and I once again would like to use Comrade Gorbachev's words here, the great art of being able to live side by side, because it is not only a confrontation of two different political systems today, rather, it is that we are faced with that fateful question whether to survive or not to survive. This is the essence of the problem."

Speaking on his own personal feeling which he brought from Geneva, Horak said that the issues discussed at the Geneva summit did not concern the Soviet Union and the United States alone, but the entire world. He talked about thousands of letters received by both statesmen urging them to work for peace, the presence of peace delegations, people like Jesse Jackson, veterans of the Elbe meeting, Nagasaki and Hiroshima delegations, all linked together by the desire to eliminate the nuclear war threat. The socialist states are ready to make use of the opportunities offered by the Geneva summit. Now it will, naturally, depend on what the United States will do, whether the words will be turned into action.

HUSAK RETURNS TO PRAGUE FOLLOWING GDR VISIT

LD261803 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and President of the Republic, returned home in the late afternoon today from his friendly working visit to the GDR. He was welcomed at Ruzyně Airport by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party's Central Committee; Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the party's Central Committee; and other officials.

BUDAPEST CULTURAL FORUM HAD SOME POSITIVE RESULTS

LD261319 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Frantisek Valabek report in Slovak from Budapest on the closing of the cultural forum of the signatories of Helsinki Final Act]

[Text] Although the cultural forum of the signatories of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has not succeeded in unanimously adopting a final document, many of the 35 participants, including Czechoslovakia, consider a substantial result to be the fact that those participating in the intensive dialogue were seeking and finding common ground in development of European culture and deepening cooperation among nations. Ilja Hulinsky, an ambassador and permanent deputy leader of Czechoslovak delegation, emphasized in his speech given last night that there were two trends in the cultural forum discussions. These trends were obvious from the very beginning. On one hand, there was an effort aimed at ensuring that the forum exerts a positive influence on all-around advantageous cooperation in Europe and contributes to understanding among nations. On the other hand, there was an obvious attempt characterized by obvious lack of political will to participate in measures to facilitate the shift toward the process which started in Helsinki. He described as positive the fact that despite the contradictions of views, the Budapest forum provided an impetus for culture playing an active part in putting the process of Helsinki on a correct course.

DRAWBACKS OF CURRENT ECONOMIC MECHANISM VIEWED

AU 200500 Prague NOVA MYSL in Czech and Slovak, "Special Issue" of October 1985, signed to press 20 Sep 85

[Article by Engineer Vaclav Kluson, doctor of sciences, staff member of the Economic Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, and engineer Antonin Kotulan, candidate of sciences, scientific secretary of the Economic Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences: "Theoretical Points of Departure for Improving Planned National Economic Management;" article is written in Czech]

[Excerpts] The problem of the essential transition toward intensive development is sometimes perceived in a narrow sense as a matter concerning production forces only; the dialectics of the two aspects of social production is being neglected. At present we observe a certain lag in some aspects of production relations, especially in the forms of planning and management, but also of some elements of distribution relations, behind the development level reached by production forces. A certain discrepancy between the two aspects of production has come about, a discrepancy that is the source of difficulties and that must be overcome. The turn toward intensification cannot be achieved without corresponding changes in the system of production relations and of the economic mechanism is thus an organic component of the strategic line of the CPCZ's economic policy aimed at intensification and higher efficiency.

We perceive the improvement of the system of planned management as a permanent and continuous process, within the framework of which basic principles of planned management are projected into the concrete conditions of the development of society. This process follows up on past developments and uses all forms and means that acquitted themselves well in the past and proved to be viable. The system of planned management is, of course, a sub-system of social management. That is why changes implemented in the system of planned management and in other areas of social management must be interconnected. Only in this way will the planned management of the national economy become a truly integral part of political management in the broadest sense of the word.

In this article, we will concentrate on a concise elucidation of some ideas, principles, and points of departure for improving the system of planned national economic management. In doing so, we will use as a basis research carried out by the expanded collective of staff members of the Economic Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences within the framework of the state plan for basic research.

Since the beginning of the eighties, our national economy has been operating under internal and external economic conditions that are substantially different from those that prevailed in the preceding periods of socialist construction. In the sixties and seventies, the effectiveness of the newly-added production resources already began to decline gradually. Some extensive tendencies persisted in the development of the national economy that were losing, or had even lost by then, their original justification. The rise in negative phenomena was manifested in a particularly acute form in connection with the dramatic change in external economic conditions in the mid-seventies, with the rise in the prices of raw materials and in the demands for the technological standard of products of the processing industry.

The most general expression of the development of the national economy until now, an expression to which the improvement of the system of planned management in our country must respond, is the economy's low performance, caused by the inadequate effectiveness of production resources and by the accompanying economic imbalance.

This is the reason that a disproportionate amount of production resources is needed for every unit of increment in national income. Because, at the same time, some of these resources are becoming increasingly difficult to acquire, the further extrapolation of the current type and speed of production growth is no longer possible; it runs up against a number of fundamental obstacles. Without overcoming them through scientific and technical development and technological and structural changes in production, it is impossible not only to achieve further progressive development of our economy, but even to maintain the current level. The overcoming of these obstacles is of fundamental historical importance for the development of the material-technical base of socialism in our country.

The "Set of Measures for Improving the System of Planned Management After 1980" opened the path for improving the quality of planned management and raising the efficiency of the Czechoslovak national economy at the threshold of a new stage in its development. The Set of Measures centered attention on the conduct and the decisions of the enterprise economic sphere. It is necessary to realize, however, that of no lesser importance for the efficiency of the socialist economy, if not of decisive importance, are the rational conduct and decisions of the central managerial sphere; the all-round justification of the centrally planned tasks and proportions; their comprehensiveness, mutual interlinkage, and feasibility; and the respect throughout society for the requirements and trends of the scientific-technical revolution. If centrally planned decisions do not correctly and with a sufficient head start provide for effective directions of development, the problems and losses arising from this can hardly be expected to be overcome by the enterprise economic sphere, by measures within the framework of *khozraschet* [planning, management, and cost accounting method based on economic accountability and financial autonomy], and the like.

The proclaimed intention of the Set of Measures is to make efficient research and development the backbone of the plan and of management at all levels. It is self-evident that, in view of the nature of the problem, any system-related measures aimed at accelerating such research and development or at promoting innovation can become manifested only after a relatively long time. With the exception of resources that can be mobilized very quickly, one cannot expect any substantial results immediately. It is, however, legitimate to assume that in the long run, despite a number of positive elements in the overall process of the Czechoslovak economy's intensification, the measures of the "Set" will not suffice to achieve a more pronounced turn in the sphere of scientific-technical development.

The main reason is that [in the Set of Measures] scientific-technical development is not transformed into a general condition for raising the efficiency of economic activities, into an endogenous factor of growth that is objectively enforced by economic relations in their entire spectrum. Scientific-technical development continues to be regarded, in fact, merely as a result of the impact of special instruments of the plan and of material incentives, instruments and incentives that originate outside the system and are of a supplementary nature.

Moreover, even this partial impact of these instruments is further limited by the system and the manner of their practical implementation. It must be stressed at the same time that this is not merely one of the problems of the "Set", a problem that is of a partial nature, but that it is a question of principle, a fundamental question. As long as the system of management or, in a broader context, the entire economic mechanism will not create a sufficiently strong impetus for and global pressure on scientific-technical development and efficiency, it will be impossible to implement processes of intensification to the required extent; and the relative lag in the economy's efficiency will persist.

In other words The fundamental criterion of the effectiveness of the system of planned management is the intensity of its impact on scientific-technical development and on the innovative activity of economic subjects.

Local efficiency criteria (especially adjusted value added and the profitability of production assets) that are being applied on the basis of the Set of Measures are by their substance closer to the criterion of national economic efficiency than were the criteria used in the preceding developmental stages of the system of planned management. Nonetheless, the application of more suitable local efficiency criteria alone far from constitutes the formation of all necessary and simultaneously sufficient conditions for attaining a harmony between the conduct and decisions of the enterprise economic sphere on the one hand, and the requirements of national economic efficiency on the other.

An expression of the inadequate pressure on asserting national economic efficiency is the possibility available to enterprises and economic production units to fulfill the planned dynamism of these and other indicators of the plan by choosing a range of products that does not correspond to the needs of consumers; by covert or overt price increases; or by way of quality deterioration, fictitious product innovations, and the like. Also in this area, the system [of management and planning] is still short of some important elements that would establish a more challenging environment for the economic subjects.

Other problems of the "Set" to which we would like to draw attention on this occasion are the low degree of integration of internal and external conditions of the economy's functioning that does not compel enterprises to adjust their production to the more demanding criteria of the external environment. The continuing tendency of the enterprise sphere to exaggerate its requirements for resources while simultaneously seeking the lowest possible plan is a tendency which cannot be resolved by counter-plans, by applying the previous method of planning "according to the achieved level", or by the current method of evaluation. Also, the problem of the feasibility [realnost] of the very concept of the long-term sets of norms [normativy] governing material incentives; the inadequate attention paid to the economic solution of ecological problems, the importance of which is rapidly growing; the connections between the system of management and the process of socialist economic integration; and a number of other issues and problems all require attention.

Although the Set of Measures represents an important step in the direction of improving the system of planned management, it has thus also opened a number of grave theoretical and practical problems, the coherent and effective solution of which we are now facing.

A basic step in the direction of a more profound rebuilding of the system of planned management toward a system of planned management commensurate with the intensive type of development, is the creation of adequate conditions for the social criterion of economic efficiency to become part of the purposeful management of social production at all levels, especially at the central level. The criteria of efficiency must assume the function of plan-maker. The main thing is to overcome thinking in two separate categories [dvojakost], the situation in which indicators of the plan on the one hand are divorced from the indicators of efficiency on the other. Efficiency must become the basic viewpoint in assessing the quality of plans and economic performance.

However, that in itself will not do. There is a conviction that the very inclusion of efficiency criteria in the processes of plan-setting is a sufficient condition for a turn in the direction of efficiency.

The optimism concerning the embarkation on the process of intensive development arising from this conviction derives, among other things, from the erroneous assumption that the planned variants of development are given in advance and that the task of decision-makers is to choose the most efficient variant from the given (closed) set. This position would, however, reduce planning to a mechanical selection process, for the improvement of which it would suffice just to set correct criteria and thus substantially affect the selection of variants in decision-making processes that take place within the framework of plan-drafting and plan-setting. However, planning is far from being just deciding on and choosing variants that are given in advance. Planning is, above all, a process of creating new variants of development. It is a creative process, within the framework of which it is not only possible but also necessary to promote in a committed way the creativity of the subjects of economic management -- individuals, labor collectives, and organizations. Their innovative behavior must be promoted in such a way that new variants of development and new development projects are continuously created variants and projects that aspire to a gradually rising level of efficiency criteria. Planning must therefore, in the first place, be perceived as a process of creating progressive but realistic variants of development in all stages of the process of innovation, and only secondarily as a decision-making process, which, however, is an open one.

For the plan to be able to determine efficiency criteria on a sufficiently exacting level, we need the pressure of an exacting environment. The central management and planning bodies themselves, in particular, must be under sufficiently strong pressures of this kind. But the same applies to economic subjects at the lower levels of management as well, especially to economic production units and enterprises. The exactingness of current economic conditions and the conditions of their further development must convince them of the necessity for more radical solutions in the area of work efficiency, and of the necessity to substantially raise the quality of scientific, research, development, and innovation activities. They must also convince them of the necessity of establishing adequate scope for the assertion of creative, productive, and committed people in all areas and links of the production process.

In discussing the establishment of conditions for overcoming the separation of plan indicators from efficiency, one cannot avoid expressing an opinion on the application of aggregate indicators of the plan. Specialized economics publications do not spare criticism of all kinds of defects and unwarranted consequences of aggregate plan indicators. There are also numerous attempts at seeking and making use of "preparatory methods" ["preparacni metody"] of determining aggregate indicators (profit, net production, and the like) with the aim of ridding them of various distorting influences.

It is a reality that plan fulfillment, "production for the sake of the plan," is frequently something different from, and more important than, satisfying consumers' needs and achieving actual final national economic results. The phenomenon still is not rare that "production for the plan" is not backed by economic contracts, that suppliers successfully dodge the conclusion of contracts and force upon their consignees products that are expedient solely from the viewpoint of the fulfillment of the aggregate indicators of the plan.

The question is why the aggregate indicators of production and sales are the dominant instruments of management, degrading such instruments of channelling production toward meeting needs as specific tasks in respect of the utility value and quality [of products] or consignees' requirements as fixed in economic contracts.

Who is served by the use of aggregate indicators of the plan? Aggregate indicators are advantageous for individual levels of management precisely because they make it possible to demonstrate with relative ease the good results attained by the supervised organizations and to compensate for, and conceal, "partial shortcomings."

Second, connected with the use of aggregate indicators is, to a significant extent, the method of planning "on the basis of the attained level." This method is convenient for and undemanding of the planners; it also causes a certain deformation of the planners' activity into formalistic management "by means of indicators," with the contents of managerial activity being subdued. It is certainly easier to plan a rise by a certain percentage in aggregate indicators, using as a basis their level attained in the preceding period, than to channel the activity of the supervised organization in a specific and competent way toward concrete utility values, concrete innovation and investment projects, and the like, and to establish comprehensive conditions for this activity to be efficient from the national economic viewpoint. It is, of course, obvious that such channeling must be limited to a certain range of products and investment projects for the purpose of innovation, products and projects that are important from various points of view or the nature of which is such that one cannot rely on the effectiveness of other instruments of management (even in the event of an improvement in the system of planned management).

And, finally, aggregate indicators are advantageous also for those to whom they are addressed, for the producers. It is easier and more convenient to fulfill an indicator, the fulfillment of which provides room for maneuvering, than to fulfill a task, an economic contract specifying quantity, utility parameters, terms of delivery, price, and so forth.

The only economic subject for whom the use of aggregate indicators is not advantageous is the consignee (consumer). An important component of establishing a more exacting environment for economic subjects is a substantial reinforcement of the role of consignees (consumers), a role that cannot be compensated for by any "doctoring ["preparace"] of aggregate indicators.

Views are also cropping up to the effect that the situation in supplier-user relations can be improved by way of their internalization, by way of their transformation from relations between organizational units to relations within the framework of one organizational unit. However, such organizational measures leave the orientation of the economic interests of economic subjects unaffected, as they do not change the nature of their economic environment. We can note only briefly that organizational measures must be adopted in the interest of raising the efficiency of central management in the structure of the central sphere of management itself. Although branch ministries belong under the central sphere of management and, as such, ought to ensure the assertion of national economic interests and the interests of consignees and consumers, practice shows that the criteria and viewpoints applied by them are often different.

Conditions for the coordinated interaction of integrated sectors and branches, for a more effective solution of those problems of the production process that become manifest in their mutual ties and which objectively follow from the intricate and unstable nature of inter-sectoral and inter-branch relations, can be ensured by the formation of branch complexes in connection with the implementation of the principle of program-based planning and management. It is necessary to remark, however, that views regarding the concept of these branch complexes, their number, and the scope given to the links they should comprise are greatly varied and divergent.

We have already indicated that the achievement of a significant shift in the intensification of the economy and a more radical increase in the efficiency of labor are unthinkable without making the environment in which economic subjects or planning units work more exacting. This task is equivalent to the task of barring all possibilities of inefficient behavior in the planning units!

The actual application of a more exacting environment for economic subjects is connected, in principle, with the consistent implementation of the principles of *khozraschet*, which consist of covering the economic units' costs from their own revenues. The application of the principle of deriving the use of resources by a given unit from its creation of these resources has the following consequences, if no other:

-- differentiation in the income situation of economic subjects. The application of *khozraschet* results in the rise of differences between the income situation of subjects operating on different efficiency levels. The use of resources becomes a function of efficiency, that is, in most cases, a function of success in innovation activities;

-- differentiation in responsibilities and powers. The degree of efficiency, that is, the degree of one's ability to make efficient use of available resources, becomes the basic viewpoint in allocating resources. Units that are successful over a long period of time in achieving and maintaining high efficiency levels can be vested with greater powers and responsibility; important planning decisions can be delegated to them;

-- the subjects of planned management are bearers of risks. In an exacting economic environment, it is not only central agencies or the society as a whole that bear risks, but, to a corresponding degree, all planning units making decisions on the plan;

-- austerity regimes [*rezimy omezovani*] for lagging units, and restoration of their financial soundness [*sanace*]. An exacting environment would provide for the application of austerity regimes, or restoration of financial soundness, in units that over a long period of time trail substantially behind in the area of labor efficiency and in the level of their innovatory behavior. These units would be penalized, above all, by means of cuts in resources, including those in the area of material incentives, with their powers also being curtailed. The management of these units would be centralized. The nature of the general conditions established for these units must be such that they should fear them and forestall such situations in due course in a plan-based manner.

The elements of an exacting economic environment could be specified in other ways as well. They could, for example, take the form of a consistent application of prices as parameters, the form of a substantial limitation of redistribution processes, or the form of "harsh" credit terms and terms of access to financial resources, subsidies, tax breaks, exemptions, and so forth. Summing up, it is necessary to state that only a concept and, subsequently, functioning of the mechanisms of planned management that results in an exacting economic environment has a chance of bringing about a radical change in the behavior of planning units in the direction of improved labor efficiency and innovatory activities that would establish a reliable basis for the intensification of the economy in the future.

MORE ON POLITBURO DEPARTURE OF NAUMANN, HAEBER

AU261547 Paris AFP in English 26 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Berlin, Nov 26 (AFP) -- Konrad Naumann, a reputed hardliner removed last week from the East German Communist Party Politburo, has also had to relinquish his post as East Berlin party chief, the party daily NEUES DEUTSCHLAND said today.

The departures for "health reasons" from the Politburo of 57-year-old Mr. Naumann and Herbert Haebler, 55, were announced here Friday after a one-day Central Committee plenum.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND gave no reason why Mr. Naumann had yielded the East Berlin post and omitted the customary thanks to a departee for "past activities."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CSSR'S HUSAK VISIT

Meeting With Honecker

LD261646 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] A working meeting between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, was held today in Berlin.

The highest party and state representatives of Czechoslovakia and the GDR exchanged information about preparations for the congresses of both parties and discussed the issues concerning further cooperation between the two parties and countries. They praised the high standard and intensity of relations between the CPCZ and the SED, which represent significant impulses for the further development of comprehensive cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

When assessing economic cooperation the two representatives noted with satisfaction that the results of the coordination of national economic plans and the conclusion of a long-term trade agreement for the period 1986-90 constitute a solid base for the further dynamic development of economic relations between the two countries. They affirmed the readiness of the two parties and states to continue directing their efforts at accelerating economic development on the basis of scientific and technological advances as a determining factor of intensification of production.

Gustav Husak and Erich Honecker exchanged views on topical international issues with regard to the outcome of the talks in Geneva between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

In accordance with the conclusions of the Prague meeting of the highest representatives of the Warsaw Pact countries, Gustav Husak and Erich Honecker reiterated their full support for the constructive position and conduct of the Soviet Union at the Geneva talks and praised the great efforts of the Soviet Union aimed at the achievement of positive results.

The two parties stressed the topicality of the joint proposal of the Czechoslovak and GDR governments to the FRG government for the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe, which would constitute a step toward a complete ban on these weapons of mass destruction. The two parties stressed again the importance of initiatives on creating nuclear-free zones.

The meeting between the highest representatives of Czechoslovakia and the GDR was carried out in a friendly and comradely atmosphere and was characterized by a full accord of positions on all the issues discussed.

Long-Term Agreement Signed

LD261754 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Excerpts] A working meeting between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED and chairman of the GDR Council of State, was held today in Berlin.

Today in Berlin Comrade Gustav Husak and Erich Honecker signed the program to advance economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the CSSR and the GDR until 2000. The document lays out the main goals and directions of further development and deepening of economic relations between the two states. It directs their joint efforts to increase the effectiveness of science and technology in the intensification of the national economy and to deepen production specialization and cooperation to make a substantial contribution in the accelerated development of, above all, the engineering and chemical industry, electrotechnology, and electronics.

On the CSSR side at the gala ceremony were: Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Pavel Sadovsky, Czechoslovak ambassador in the GDR, and other representatives.

Present for the GDR were: Politburo members of the SED Central Committee Willi Stoph, Horst Sinderman, Hermann Axen, Joachim Herrmann, Guenter Schabowski, Werner Jarowsky, Egon Krenz, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Alfred Neumann, Erich Mielke, Horst Dohls, Werner Krolikowski, and Guenther Kleiber; and Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

Erich Honecker gave a lunch in honor of Gustav Husak. CSSR and GDR representatives were present at the signing ceremony for the long-term cooperation treaty.

Comrade Gustav Husak, who was on a friendly working visit in the GDR, left for Prague later this afternoon. He was seen off at the Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker, Hermann Axen, and Gerhard Schuerer.

Honecker Speaks at Luncheon

LD261818 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1628 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin, 26 Nov (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, gave a luncheon today in Berlin in honor of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR.

The luncheon was attended by members of the GDR party and state leadership and the public figures accompanying Gustav Husak, who had earlier been present at the signing of the program on the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and CSSR until the year 2000.

Gustav Husak and Erich Honecker made toasts at the start of the luncheon. Both men judged their exchange of views as extremely productive.

Erich Honecker stressed that cooperation between the two parties and states was developing at a very high standard. Noting the agreements reached for the next 5-year plan period on the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and CSSR until the year 2000, he expressed the firm conviction that future tasks would be tackled energetically and fulfilled by the two sides, and that this would be useful for the peoples of both countries, for the socialist community of states, and for peace.

Gustav Husak stressed that both sides had reached complete agreement on all the questions they had discussed, and he expressed his high regard for the cooperation between the CPCZ and SED and between the CSSR and the GDR. Both countries, he said, will speed up their rates of scientific-technological development and cooperation in order to achieve top performances. In this way they would show, together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, the enormous achievements which socialism is capable of carrying out for the benefit of the people.

Communique Released

LD261902 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1804 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Communique on Meeting Between Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 26 Nov (ADN) -- The results of the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan create favorable conditions for the solution of questions concerning war and peace. This is stated in a communique on the meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State; and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR. Gustav Husak was in the GDR on a friendship visit on Tuesday [26 November].

The politicians stressed their full support for the constructive attitude of the Soviet side in the Geneva negotiations and praised the intensive efforts for arriving at positive results. They expressed the expectation that it will be possible by these means to achieve progress in the key questions -- averting an arms race in space and radical arms reductions on earth -- and to reach mutually acceptable solutions.

The two sides agreed, the communique continues, that the gravity of the situation calls for a fresh, constructive and responsible approach on the part of all countries in the international community. In the Sofia Declaration the Warsaw Pact countries had submitted a program aimed at bringing about a change for the better. "The GDR and the CSSR will actively work toward further deepening cooperation among the Warsaw Pact countries and for strengthening the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union."

The document underlines the two states' resolute support for the reduction of political and military confrontation in Europe. "In view of the great dangers posed to peace by the stationing of U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in West European NATO countries, the GDR and the CSSR regard it as an urgent necessity to halt the further stationing of nuclear weapons on the European Continent and to bring about reductions in them."

Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak vigorously reaffirmed that inviolability of frontiers and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all European states within their present borders was a basic condition for peace, the communique states.

"Both sides stressed the topicality of the joint proposal of the governments of the GDR and the CSSR and the government of the FRG for the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe, which would be a step toward a general ban on this means of mass destruction. They expressed the hope that the FRG Government would meet its responsibility to make a practical contribution to the strengthening of peace and security in Europe.

The meeting also dealt with the creation of nuclear weapons-free zones in various parts of Europe and of a corridor in central Europe free of theater nuclear weapons. Relative initiatives met with the full support of the GDR and the CSSR.

Both sides pointed to the readiness of their states to open up new forms of cooperation with the countries of Western Europe on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual advantage contained in the Helsinki Final Act, and to continue to participate constructively in the work of all European forums.

The communique also says that in their bilateral cooperation the two sides will "actively contribute to the solution of their countries' new tasks for the benefit of the peoples of the GDR and the CSSR in the interests of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community."

Husak Departs

LD261650 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1547 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin, 26 Nov (ADN) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, ended his friendly visit to the GDR this afternoon. He was given a cordial send-off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, whose invitation he had accepted.

FELFE, OTHERS VISIT FRG 'AGRITECHNICA' FAIR

LD262158 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1646 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Frankfurt/Main, 26 Nov (ADN) -- Werner Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee and member of the GDR Council of State, arrived Tuesday [26 November] in Frankfurt/Main. Felfe, who is accompanied by Fritz Dallmann, member of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Peasants' Mutual Aid Association (VDGB) Central Executive Committee; Peter Findeis, deputy minister of agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs; Professor Willi Breunig, president of the Society of Agricultural Sciences; and other public figures, was welcomed at Frankfurt Rhine-Main airport by the president of the FRG German Agricultural Society and former federal minister, Josef Ertl, and representatives of the Federal Government.

The head of the GDR's permanent mission in the FRG, ambassador Ewald Moldt, was also present.

In a press statement released on his arrival, Werner Felfe said that the aim of his visit was to make use of the possibilities provided by information and discussion. "The GDR, which is itself a country which produces very modern goods in agricultural engineering and offers them on the world market, is naturally interested in acquiring information about other countries' developments and products and comparing them with its own standards," he said. "It is in the interests of both sides to maintain the trade level achieved between the two German states and expand the possibilities accordingly," said Werner Felfe. This also includes agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry. Trade is of great importance to overall relations.

The guest recalled that the GDR has repeatedly demonstrated its desire for dialogue and cooperation in word and deed. It has right from the beginning welcomed the fact that the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan took place. "We regard its results as encouraging and positive, even if all our hopes and expectations could not be fulfilled," said Werner Felfe. The GDR supports the Soviet Union's constructive, principled, and flexible actions in the interests of world peace and will continue to make every effort to bring about a change for the better and make peace more secure.

"The starting point of our policy toward the FRG is the obligation placed on both states to do everything to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil, but rather peace," said Werner Felfe.

It is of great importance that the joint statement on the 12 March meeting between Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl stated that the inviolability of borders and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe and within their borders are basic conditions for peace.

"The GDR continues to resolutely support dialogue and cooperation. It is in favor of a worldwide coalition of reason and good will. It believes that a further improvement in relations between the GDR and FRG is possible if both sides are guided by realism, adherence of treaties and goodwill, and of course by respect for sovereignty, equality, and noninterference." The GDR adheres to the agreements reached with the FRG. "It wants to maintain and expand them. That is well-known; everyone can be sure of this."

After being welcomed there was a talk with Josef Ertl, during which the two sides welcomed the results of the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Werner Felfe then visited the "Agritechnica 85" fair. At the exhibits by the FRG firms Daimler Benz AG, Xaver Fendt and Co., Bernard Krone and H. Niemeyer Soehne, their directors introduced the new exhibitions to Werner Felfe.

The GDR guests were particularly interested in machinery and equipment for soil cultivation with minimal soil pressure, low energy consumption, and high combination capacity. Werner Felfe stressed the usefulness of an exchange of experiences in the application of microelectronics in agriculture. Bernard Krone expressed high regard for the efficiency of GDR agriculture, which, as he found during a visit, yielded very good results this year.

At the GDR combine Fortschritt Landmaschinen exhibit, Harry Gellrich, deputy director general of the combine; and Eberhard Paul, director general of the foreign trade enterprise Fortschritt Berlin, informed him about the great interest shown by fair visitors in GDR exhibits, especially the E 514 combine harvester and ploughs, drills, and agricultural tractors.

"The GDR's agricultural machinery industry has been a respected and successful trade partner in the FRG market for the past 10 years," Josef Ertl noted.

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER COMMITTEES DISCUSS 1986 PLANS

AU211759 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ND/ADN) -- On Tuesday [19 November] two committees of the People's Chamber discussed the draft bills for the 1986 national economic plan and the 1986 budget plan in preparation for the 12th session of the GDR's Supreme People's Representation on 29 November 1985. After an extensive discussion, the Culture Committee and the Youth Committee approved both draft bills.

The Culture Committee assembled under the leadership of its chairman, Dr Karl-Heinz Schulmeister. The reasons for the draft bills were explained by the representatives of the government: Dr Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, minister of culture; Walter Schindler, deputy minister of finance; and Dr Hermann Leihkauf, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission. The radio and television sectors were covered by Dr Werner Sydow, deputy chairman of the state committee. Social responsibility of artists and cultural workers in meeting the steadily increasing intellectual and cultural demands was discussed by literary scholar Dr Hans Koch (Cultural League); Oero Hammer (National Democratic Party of Germany), director of the Hans-Otto-Theater in Potsdam; Dieter-Gerhardt Worm (Christian Democratic Union), chief conductor of the Robert-Schuhmann Philharmonic Hall in Karl-Marx-Stadt; and Dr Karl Kayser (Cultural League), director general of the Leipzig City Theater. Gerhard Clausner (SED) pointed toward the effective use of material assets. Ursula Voelkner (Democratic Women's League of Germany) reported on the active participation of women in the plan discussion.

In the Youth Committee chairman Wolfgang Herger stressed the wide support given to Erich Honecker's demand at the meeting with the Secretariat of the FDJ [Free German Youth] Central Council that youth must be the first to acquaint itself with key technologies and master them. This mobilizes the creative activity of hundreds of thousands of young people to accomplish high achievements in the Ernst Thaelmann drive, particularly in the Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow movement and in the more than 4,000 FDJ young researchers collectives.

In the discussion young delegates mainly reported on results and experiences in promoting scientific-technological creativity of the youth. Engelbert Pade, for instance, reported while analyzing the work of work groups in the Buna chemical plant combine, that all 24 young researchers collectives are working on recording top achievements in the science and technology plan. The discussion, in which nine delegates and guests took the floor, clearly showed that the existing draft plans consistently continue the policy of the main task and that in this process the young people receive important tasks and can at the same time take advantage of this policy.

Questions of the committee members were answered by government representatives Norbert Stoschus, first deputy director of the Office for Youth Affairs; Dr Guenter Eroach, state secretary of physical culture and sport; and Erhard Bieber, deputy minister of finance, who had explained the reasons for the draft bills.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ITALY

LD260004 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1754 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Rome, 25 Nov (ADN) -- The results of economic, industrial and technological cooperation between the GDR and Italy were the subject of the eighth meeting of both countries' mixed government commission on Monday [25 November] in Rome. It was noted that Erich Honecker's visit to Italy and Bettino Craxi's to the GDR have given new stimuli to the economic relations. These are developing particularly dynamically since then.

During the meeting a protocol and the joint work program for 1986/87 were signed. The delegations were led by Dr Kurt Fenske, state secretary in the GDR Foreign Trade Ministry.

In a talk Dr Bruno Corti [undersecretary of state for foreign affairs] reaffirmed Italy's unaltered interest in the expansion and deepening of economic, industrial and technological cooperation with the GDR. He emphasized the willingness of his government to create all the prerequisites for the determined realization of the ambitious aims contained in the mixed commissions' work program, including joint activities by firms from both countries in third markets.

HONECKER RECEIVES PDY ENVOY FOR DISCUSSIONS

LD252311 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Today in Berlin Erich Honecker received Dr Hasan al-Sallami, who, as special envoy of the president of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, conveyed a personal message from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani. Both participants welcomed the results of the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. At the same time, they stressed the resolve of their parties to contribute to the halting of the arms race on earth and to preventing its extension into space. During the meeting, the deepening of friendly cooperation between both countries was discussed.

ROMANIAN PREMIER TO VISIT 'EARLY DECEMBER'

LD251915 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1803 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin, 25 Nov (ADN) -- The premier of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Constantin Dascalescu, will pay an official friendship visit in early December to the German Democratic Republic in response to an invitation by GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph.

KOPECZI DELIVERS CLOSING CULTURAL FORUM SPEECH

LD261215 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] The 6-week European Cultural Forum has ended in Budapest. The delegations attending the conference submitted numerous proposals for the further development of bilateral and multilateral cultural cooperation. The final session was addressed by representatives of 20 countries, who praised the significance of the forum and emphasized their wish that the achievements of the conference and the proposals submitted should not be forgotten. The delegations expressed their appreciation to the Hungarian Government and people for the help they provided in organizing the conference.

The head of the Hungarian delegation, Culture Minister Bela Kopeczi, said in his closing speech that it is important that the participating states should try to implement all the proposals submitted. Referring to the conference debates he said that disagreements should not be overstated because it could hinder joint work and cooperation.

Bela Kopeczi ended his speech by stating that the cultural forum is the first stage in some new form of European cooperation. He said that Hungary hopes that everybody would agree with this in their preparations for the Vienna conference to be held in November.

COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

LD151630 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] An agreement was signed at Budapest's Duna Intercontinental Hotel on the exchange of Hungarian and Soviet computer technology programs. The foreign traders held discussions about the deal at the "Software-86" specialist exhibition which has just ended. The Hungarian experts are to hand over to the Soviet customers programs that can assist in the operation of those computers that diverge from the CEMA countries' unified system. The Soviet firms, on the other hand, will sell their partners so-called "translator" programs; in this way the programs of the big-capacity machines will also be compatible with small computers.

TU CONFERENCE EXAMINES FALLING LIVING STANDARDS

LD251821 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] The Budapest trade unions delegates' conference is in consultation. Sandor Csillag reports on the details:

Three subjects appeared in all contributions to the debate which is continuing at the time of our present broadcast. These three subjects are: The shaping up of living standards, the home supply situation, and the work of the trade unions. As Karoly Kovacs, the leading secretary, said, who provided an oral supplementary, it has been possible to achieve the fundamental goal of recent years -- the maintenance of the standard of living -- successfully only in part in the capital. It causes concern that considerable social strata, for example those who have no regular supplementary income, but who live on wages or salaries and the pensioners, have found their living standard has worsened. One quarter of the total population of the capital, that is 500,000 people, live on pension or allowance. For some of the workers in large plants the most important source of money is still overtime or income attainable in small organizations.

The majority of the workers, however, have no access to complementary income sources because these are organized not on the grounds of social basis -- as was said by some contributors -- but on the grounds of skill and expertise and this is the natural thing. If, in the future the idea that the differentiation of incomes depends on the results of the enterprises and the good work done, then the situation could change in the future in many establishments and so could the situation of the workers too.

It is a significant achievement of political impact that in 5 years 76,000 new homes have been built in the capital, that 46,000 will be renovated and 46,000 will be modernized. But the report, too, emphasized that the lack of order in the building of homes disturbs normal operations and corrodes the reputation of the councils. In more than one district of the capital, homes which should have been given 2 years ago to those who commissioned them are still not completed. Many do not deem the large-scale cutting back of state building of rented homes as well-founded because the rapid growth rate of flat prices and the decline in the real value of the credit subsidies present primarily young couples with a difficult situation, and an apparently insoluble one for a long time.

Trade union work, too, was raised at the Budapest trade union delegates' conference. Those who contributed to the debate have -- on behalf of their members -- called the local and central trade union organs to book as to why a more decisive interest-protection was lacking. As regards the issues of interest-protection, they expect greater publicity, substantive information, and not only tersely worded definitions. Many complain about the reduction of vacation time from 14 to 12 days and they do not consider the present practice of membership classification good either.

The Budapest trade union delegates' conference continues its work at the time of this bulletin, with a debate over the account presented. This will end, it is expected, in the late afternoon hours following which the Budapest Council of Trade Unions, and the leading office-holders will be elected.

DIFFICULTIES CITED IN SZABOLCS-SZATMAR

LD251631 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Report by Jozsef (?Hasko) on Szabolcs-Szatmar trade union delegates' conference]

[Text] Efficiency has declined and profitability has dropped in the Szabolcs industrial plants, noted the account prepared for the county trade union delegates' conference. This is one reason why the Szabolcs County Council of Trade Unions is not satisfied with the work to promote production. Geza Toth, leading secretary of the SZMP, said in his oral supplementary that the time for great calls to action and circulars has ended. People demand a say in the affairs of the plant of factory, but even if the local forums for this exist, the suggestions and ideas raised at these forums usually get lost in the labyrinth of bureaucracy, or remain sleeping the dream of the Sleeping Beauty in the bottom of a drawer. Reaction, reply, or concrete action is very rare.

Moreover, there could be great possibilities in work competition, too, because the opportunity provided by the new decree is generally not utilized. The demand for revival remains a matter of generalities; few words are spoken as to what should be done in a given place. And another thing: In agriculture even the official organs stopped keeping records on work competition.

More and more is said about the difficulties of finding employment in Szabolcs-Szatmar. For example, nearly 4,000 are currently waiting for employment. An annual 1,200-1,400 mostly well-qualified young people starting their careers leave the county to seek prosperity elsewhere. The problems will only multiply in the coming years because by the end of the Seventh 5-Year Plan 5,000 new work places would be needed to retain the present level of employment. The trade union is searching for local answers. For example, this county was the first to use the retraining subsidy. However we cannot solve the problems with our own resources alone, and there is one more thing: At the time of the industrial deployment of the 1960's and 1970's many factory units were set up on Szabolcs, and in those days it was justified to pay 20-30 percent less wages to those working here; but today the difference amounting to 12,000 forints a year is no longer justified. This was also stated by the representatives in the Ministry of Industry in the course of an investigation they carried out last year. Therefore the Szabolcs County Council of Trade Unions considers it necessary to spread the system of semi-independence [oenelszamolo] between the enterprise headquarters and the factory unit and in justified cases it supports the factory units' becoming independent.

ECONOMIC PLAN ENVISAGES GREATER ENERGY SAVINGS

AU181132 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 15 Nov 85 pp 1, 6

[MTI report: "To Be Incorporated in the Seventh 5-Year Plan -- Economical Energy and Material Utilization Programs"]

[Excerpts] At its latest session, the Council of Ministers decided that the programs of technologies modernization facilitating energy saving, economical material utilization, and the central economic development program serving the utilization of by-products and waste materials should be incorporated into the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

In the framework of the energy management program of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, some 1,700 rationalization investments were approved and 1,500 of them will be concluded by the end of the plan period. The amount spent so far on these energy rationalization modernization projects is 17 billion forints.

A fundamental national economy interest is to continue the energy management program that has been operating efficiently by developing it further and complementing it with new goals. A new feature of the program is the fact that, instead of substituting one combustible material for another, a considerably higher stress will be placed on the absolute saving of fuel, particularly of electric energy. The main goal of the next plan period is to make sure that energy consumption does not increase by more than 1 percent annually, including a maximum increase of 3 percent annually in electrical energy consumption. In order to achieve this, some 50 pentajoules of energy must be saved by 1990.

The enterprises have exploited many resources leading to considerable savings; thus, the possibilities and reserves for savings through technological-economic measures will be running out in the coming years. It is possible to decisively accelerate the continuation of the program if we keep placing in the forefront the technological modernization projects that increasingly also require investments. The program, therefore, continues to rely on the exploitation of resources that can be mobilized through organizational measures, but in addition -- in harmony with the investment capacity of the national economy -- a greater role will be given to small and medium-size-investment-requiring technological modernization projects that can be introduced in a short time and which are reimbursed in a relatively short time through savings.

The program regards it as a requirement that the material consumption in the course of production should decrease by an annual 0.5 percent in the first half of the plan period, and then by 0.7-1 percent. The increase in the assortment of basic materials and semi-finished products continues to be regarded as an important task, and so is the rational utilization of import materials, in order to contribute with these too to the competitiveness of exports.

The program stipulates an increase in the value of utilized secondary raw materials from the current annual 1.5 billion forints to 18-19 billion forints by 1990. At the same time, the waste material collecting enterprises will increase the amount of waste material collected by an expected 10-12 percent.

Material saving can simultaneously lead to energy saving too, and it is also not less important that these actions also contribute to the protection of our environment. The implementation of these programs can no longer do without the active cooperation of social organs, and the implementation of the goals of the next 5-year plan greatly depends on this.

MORE EFFORTS PROPOSED AGAINST 'MOONLIGHTING'

AU181008 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 13 Nov 85 p 3

[Szuzsa Varga article: "The Real Competitor of Moonlighting"]

[Excerpts] According to a quite recent study prepared by Dr. Bela Drexler at the Institute of Services Research, the population's demand for services in Hungary is currently put at some 110 billion forints. About half of this does not belong to the so-called solvent demand (fizetokpes igenyek) because we perform the services as part of our household chores, or for friends and relatives on mutual basis, or in the form of puttering around the house. Of the 50 billion forints left, more than 40 percent is accounted for by work carried out in the illegal sector for payment by about 200-250,000 people.

According to another account, however, it is possible that there are more than 300,000 moonlighters, and they perform work valued at almost 100 billion forints, which is double the performance of the small trade sector.

The existence of the illegal services continues to be justified by the quantitative, qualitative, organizational, and incentive shortcomings of the organized service industry. These not only justify the illegal services but also clearly make them necessary. In other words, the moonlighters fulfill really concrete social demands; they are the ones who create a relative balance between supply and demand on the service market. To fight against them successful will only be possible if, at the same time, service capacities that are now lacking are provided and the level of organized services is considerably increased.

If we approach the illegal services from the point of view of the law, concludes Dr. Bela Drexler, moonlighting is nothing but the regular and steady violation of regulations, a violation that affects -- first of all morally and financially -- every sphere of society's interest. Let us think only of the unpaid taxes, of the stolen materials, means, and instruments, of the loss in working days, of the unjustified sick pay, and so on.

In spite of this, the councils most frequently turn a blind eye to these activities, punish them very rarely, and actually regard moonlighting as desirable in many cases. As far as the population is concerned, they partially condemn such activities on principle, but in practice they defend them, and recommend the servicemen to each other.

The Central Statistical Office tried to discover the causes in a survey and came to the conclusion that 25-35 percent of the surveyed people regarded the moonlighters as faster than the official servicemen, 20-35 percent as cheaper, 10-20 percent as more flexible in adjusting to the client's time, and 5-15 percent as more trustworthy.

According to different evaluations three quarters of the active wage earners in Hungary -- 3.5 million people -- and 1.5 million people who are not active wage earners participate in the secondary economy in one form or another; this is at least half of the country's population.

It is a justifiable criticism that those who provide illegal services are nowadays subject to less control and disturbance than the small entrepreneurs. It is possible, and obviously necessary, therefore, to increase the sanctions and make them more severe.

But even more than that, there is a need to strengthen the incentives and social prestige of the legal services sector.

Then it can become the real competitor of moonlighting.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION DISCUSSIONS HELD WITH JAPAN

LD251535 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Budapest: The expansion of Hungarian-Japanese economic cooperation and the founding of new joint enterprises were two topics discussed at a Budapest session of the intergovernmental joint committee. The negotiating groups stated that an expansion in the volume of Hungarian exports is possible primarily by widening coproduction. Last year Hungarian exports to Japan amounted to \$37 million; less than half the value of our imports from Japan.

The head of the Japanese economic delegation was received by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

MATYAS SZUROS DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO FRG

LD241115 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Budapest, November 23 (MTI) -- Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, president of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Hungarian Parliament left for the Federal Republic of Germany Saturday [23 November] on invitation of the government of that country.

SZUROS COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM

AU191101 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Nov 85 p 5

[Article by Matyas Szuros, a secretary of the MSZMP, based on lecture given by him at the MSZMP Political Academy on 30 October 1985 and entitled: "Matyas Szuros: Some Current Issues of the International Communist Movement."]

[Text] I

By way of a definition of the communist movement nowadays we can provide a concise analysis by starting from the decision of the 13th MSZMP Congress. According to this, the international communist movement is the most important, most consistent, and most organized force of social progress: There are some 80 million members gathered in more than 100 parties in almost 100 countries. The communist and workers parties are leading the construction of the new society in the socialist countries. In the workers movement of the capitalist world, the communist parties represent the efforts aimed at actually overcoming capitalism. In the developing countries and the national liberation movements, the communists are the most consistent representatives of independence, national development, and the cause of social progress. The international communist movement is, therefore, present in the most diverse areas of the world and covers the main revolutionary trends which objectively advance the process of worldwide social transition to socialism. Analyzing the events of social development and international life, the parties of the movement are striving to provide the new questions with answers suitable to the requirements of the age. They are shaping their policies independently, within national frameworks, and on the basis of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism. In the course of this activity, they take equally into consideration the general laws and joint experiences of the socialist revolution as well as the traditions, endowments of their countries, and the requirements deriving from concrete social relations.

The communist movement is one of the factors that determine the development of international relations. Aware of the historical responsibility for the fate of peoples and the working people, the communists take a stand in the international arena and are the most consistent fighters to avoid the thermonuclear catastrophe threatening mankind and to strengthen international peace and security.

The parties of the international communist movement are linked by their common goal: overcoming capitalism and the construction of a new, democratic and humane society free of exploitation. Another close link binding them is their common basis, the teachings of the classics by Marx, Engels, and Lenin -- teachings that are supplemented with the experiences and lessons of centuries of struggle of the workers' movement. Among the joint features we can mention their organization, as the principle of democratic centralism is the basis of the organizational structure of every communist party without exception. The communists' collaboration, and certain elements, forms, and methods of the content of their solidarity may change but the collaboration is expressed by the unity of fundamental interests and the principle of international solidarity, and this collaboration continues to be the determining characteristic of the movement.

II

The communist and workers parties of the socialist countries have had to solve the topical tasks of socialist construction under more difficult circumstances as a whole during the last decade. The unfavorable changes in international circumstances, the need to prevent the efforts of the imperialists aimed at upsetting the military balance of forces, and at the same time the support of forces of social progress and national independence forced them to step up their efforts.

The world economic changes of the seventies have further hampered the situation of the socialist countries. These unfavorable external processes also hindered the process of switching over to intensive economic development. As a result of all this, the rate of increase in the national income slowed down and in certain countries the economic balance was disturbed.

Most of the parties in the socialist countries -- mainly the European countries -- regard a more dynamic economic growth, switching to intensive development, increasing the efficiency of production, and accelerating the technological-scientific development as key issues. In order to achieve these goals, they find it necessary to develop the system of economic management and the economic methods within the framework of a socialist planned economy. Each party, of course, decides on the direction and ways of the further development of the economic management system in accordance with the economic capabilities of its own countries.

The socialist countries' communist and workers parties regard deepening socialist democracy and further development of the system of political institutions as being as important as accelerating economic construction activity and as having a favorable effect on the latter. They generally regard increasing work place collectives' responsibility and rights as the fundamental means of widening democracy. They are paying closer attention to the consequences of the division of individual, group, and all-society interests. An increasing number of parties regard a more precise determination of party and state tasks, the improvement of the party's working style, the increase in the role of social openness and criticism, and the development of the policy of alliance as important tasks.

The parties of the socialist countries are devoting more attention to searching for the most effective means of accelerating construction work and further developing the management system and system of political institutions, as well as to the common features, to national particularities, concrete endowments, and the historical traditions of their countries. They start from the premise that the application of solutions that realistically take actual conditions into consideration is just as indispensable a requirement for the successful construction of the socialist society as the need for these solutions to be in harmony with the generally valid laws of socialism.

Increased attention to national particularities and concrete endowments is followed by the recognition of the fact that there are no eternally valid solutions that are always successful irrespective of the concrete conditions in the course of socialist construction. At the same time, the diversity of possible solutions increased the importance of the exchange of experience. Interest and attention toward each others' experiences is increasing in harmony with this, and cooperation is expanding in all areas.

Quoting Lenin's words, unity "requires not the avoidance of differences, not the elimination of national differences (this is an absurd dream in the current situation), but the assertion of the basic principles of communism which correctly modifies these principles in the details and correctly adjusts and applies them to national and national-state differences." Under current conditions, the essence of the unity of the socialist countries lies in the correct recognition of common interests, their collective determination through the careful coordination of national interests and the continuous consideration of these interests -- as well as the selection of forms of action that simultaneously serve the common goals and the successful solution of the particular tasks of each country.

In accordance with these concrete requirements it is possible to have a common position or formally diverse constant activities in the national framework, activities that have the same content and the same direction of influence.

Steadily applying the basic precepts of the living theory of Marxism-Leninism and enriching theory with the generalization of practical experiences are tasks of key importance in the activity of the communist parties of the socialist countries. The scientific ideology of Marxism-Leninism, the guarantee that these parties are able to effectively implement the necessary economic-social changes consistently, and in a way that predicts the future, over the long term, and taking into consideration the interests of the entire society. The communist forces of the world are interested not only in the practice carried out in the socialist countries but they also require the further development and modernization of the Marxist-Leninist theory in the countries of socialist construction. In the course of working out the concept of socialism, it becomes necessary anyway to ensure the harmony, creative interrelationship, and balanced development of theory and practice. In the case of non-European socialist countries, it is particularly important to apply Marxism-Leninism in accordance with their particular conditions, in a creative way.

The communist parties active in the developed capitalist countries represent an important factor in the worldwide struggle between the two social orders. Their activity affects the relations of the capitalist society first of all from within, but also as part of the international communist movement and, with their solidarity with the socialist countries, they are also part of the surrounding international struggle against capitalism.

The strategy of the communist parties of the developed capitalist countries has for decades been decisively influenced by the fact that in the current phase of the general crisis of capitalism, no direct revolutionary situation has so far emerged; on the contrary, the events of the seventies and eighties show that even a left-wing democratic change in the countries of the capitalist world -- even within the system -- would be hindered by serious internal and international obstacles.

In working out their strategy -- that is, in the course of working out the main features of a society free of exploitation and the road leading to such a society -- and in determining the possibilities of overcoming the crisis in addition to this, the communist parties of the developed capitalist countries also have to bear in mind that the current new wave of the scientific-technological revolution has uncovered considerable resources for capitalist society even under the conditions of its general crisis.

Some changes have also taken place in the structure of the capitalist societies and the parties are taking these into consideration. One of these changes is the modification in the working class' composition. As a result of technological-scientific progress, new working strata are constantly appearing while the number of workers in big industry, who represent the traditional base of the communists, is decreasing. The other change is the increase in the proportion of the so-called middle strata within society as a whole.

These strata occupy the middle position both in the social division of labor and in income relations, a position between the capitalists and the working class. The communists have to take into consideration other differentiating factors that influence the people's way of thinking and attitude to a greater or lesser extent, such as income, cultural level, level of professional training, way of life, changes in the state of concentration generally characteristic of the industry, or the territorial dispersion of the workers employed in services, and so on.

Almost without exception the communist parties of the capitalist world have tried to adjust their strategy and tactics to the changed social conditions and the changed conditions of the international power relations. We must add that this is natural, and it has always been like that in the history of the movement.

Some parties -- among them some of the most influential parties of the capitalist countries -- have considered these factors and circumstances and, while maintaining their long-term goals, reevaluated their previous policy. Stressing the necessity of taking into consideration their countries' particularities and historical traditions, they formulated their own way to socialism, a way different from the existing one, and they also formulated a program of socialism that is clearly different from existing socialism, one according to their own conception.

The previous conception of the majority of the communist parties of the capitalist world changed mainly in that they now regard the socialist society as a long-term goal that can be achieved only gradually, step by step, and only as a result of a longer historical process. They regard it as their direct task to limit the monopoly power still within the framework of capitalism, by changing the power relations in favor of the working class and other progressive and democratic forces.

The communist parties of some developed capitalist countries continue to take a stand in favor of the revolutionary transition in the traditional sense of the word, the creation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the adoption of the experiences of the socialist countries.

The communist parties of the developing countries are in a disadvantageous position in many respects compared to the other parties of the communist movement. In the majority of the developing countries there is not a developed working class, and instead of traditions of workers movement, there is behind these parties first of all the experience of the struggle -- often armed struggle -- for national liberation and against colonialism. Although they have won their national independence, these countries are often closely bound to the previous colonial power and are open to the overt or hidden pressure and interference of imperialism. In several developing countries the communist parties are not permitted to operate freely. In order to ensure their peoples' national-social development and independence, they are often forced to take up armed struggle against their own dictatorial and pro-imperialist governments and against external intervention.

The communist parties of the developing countries are striving to lead the way out of their country's situation, a dependent situation that is exhausting their resources, and of the inherited and newly produced backwardness by making use of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and the experience of the international workers movement. Their success in this endeavor depends on the nature of socioeconomic relations, the state of awareness of the masses, on their own theoretical and organizational level, and last but not least, on the development of international and regional power relations. The fact that the communist movement is present in the majority of the developing countries is in any event a very important factor from the viewpoint of the prospects of the world revolution process. The need for developing a more defined relationship with the national bourgeoisie and the religious forces of progressive churches representing different ideologies has come to the forefront in the policy of these parties in the past years. In accordance with the concrete situation, the communist parties are trying to create and lead a wide anti-imperialist, antifascist, and antimonopolist united front that can block the efforts aimed at isolating them. The parties' positions concerning the methods of winning and maintaining power have also become more mature. It is an accepted position that in the struggle for power every party has to decide in accordance with the conditions of its country whether a peaceful way or an armed struggle is needed.

The socialist orientation that has been developing in several countries of the developing world since the second half of the seventies is in fact an endeavor based on the principles of scientific socialism to eliminate the severe backwardness by bypassing capitalism as a phase of development. The socialist-oriented countries led by the Marxist-Leninist vanguard parties are constructing a new society, and the national democratic revolution currently under way represents the deliberate preparation of the phase of development leading to socialism.

It is a particular circumstance that the national liberation movement representing the leading force in these countries mostly had first committed itself to a socialist orientation and only after that did it begin to create from its own ranks the Marxist-Leninist vanguard party representing the leading force of society. These parties have, however, been active ever since in transforming the social relations on the basis of the principles of scientific socialism. The countries following a socialist orientation are cooperating with the socialist countries in the fundamental issues of international politics.

It is impossible and also impractical to draw a sharp line between the newly formed Marxist-Leninist parties of the countries following a socialist orientation and the previously formed communist parties. Although backward social relations are making their influence felt, the presence and strengthening of communist features in these parties are perceptible as a whole. One should also not forget that there were similar conditions in the beginning of the construction work in the non-European socialist countries and the social base of several communist parties in these countries was essentially not different from the one the above-mentioned Marxist-Leninist vanguard parties are relying on today. One should take into consideration in this case, too, that there can be different ways to socialism. It would be useless to stress the differences and divergences in the case of parties that are consciously endeavoring, under difficult conditions, to create a socialist society and are pursuing an anti-imperialist foreign policy.

III

As the decision of the 13th MSZMP Congress also points out, the MSZMP is part of the international communist movement and its international activity is directed by the principles of proletarian internationalism. The MSZMP takes its share in the joint efforts aimed at maintaining world peace and serving social progress. It regards it to be its task to strengthen the unity of the international communist movement and to promote the common cause.

As up to now, we will continue to take part in answering the questions concerning the movement in a creative spirit, and in clearing up and overcoming divergences of opinion. We are endeavoring to promote the success of the common cause, unity, responsibility for defending Marxism-Leninism, and to encourage a creative search for ways in the debates between the parties. The debates should serve to bring about a mutual understanding of each other's situation, and endowments as well as to bring positions closer together. We continue to believe that, although neither socialism nor the way leading to socialism have universal and obligatory models, they do have generally valid and common laws and historical experiences which can, and must, be asserted in the most suitable forms from the viewpoint of national particularities. It is within the authority of each party to decide, taking into consideration its own country's particularities and traditions, on the forms by which it can create the conditions of socialist transition or can most efficiently construct the socialist society. The controversial issues and whether the different conceptions were right or wrong can be decided solely by time and practice. The viewpoint of unity does not exclude the theoretical debate conducted in an adequate form. This, however, cannot prevent joint political activity in practice.

The 13th congress confirmed that our party supports all forms of cooperation appropriate to the current state of the movement and the accepted norms of relations between the parties of the communist movement. Within these, the MSZMP attributed great importance to bilateral relations. The congress report also mentioned that, in the course of the 5 years between the two congresses, we held more than 400 talks with the representatives of 85 communist parties.

Among these relations, we must mention in the first place our vital cooperation with the CPSU, and the steady exchange of views covering all areas of life and party activity. In order to accelerate social and economic development, we have to explore the further possibilities inherent in bilateral relations.

Our party wishes to develop its cooperation with the other fraternal parties that are active in the socialist countries. In accordance with the common interests, cooperation between the parties is becoming increasingly rich, both in form and content, and serves well to bring about a more thorough understanding of each other's experiences and to ensure that they are appropriately applied to the domestic conditions of each country. Cooperation between parties should promote friendship among our peoples and help to strengthen our countries' unity, and ensure the achievement of our goals.

The congress confirmed that our party continues to further expand its relations with the fraternal parties active in the developed capitalist countries. We assure them of our solidarity and support their struggle to limit the power of monopoly capital, defend and spread democratic rights, and achieve social progress. We follow with attention their creative search for ways to implement these goals. These parties are our important allies in our struggle for peace and cooperation.

The congress assured the communist parties of the developing countries of our continued support. We wish to pay special attention to the newly formed Marxist-Leninist parties of the countries following a socialist orientation. As they are eliminating their historically inherited backwardness, we are assisting them, in line with our possibilities, in their just struggle to consolidate their achievements, make the changes irreversible, and accelerate the socialist transformation.

The MSZMP congress also confirmed our solidarity with the national liberation movements of the developing countries. We support their struggle against racial discrimination, dictatorial regimes, and neocolonialism, and for the real independence of their people and social progress.

The MSZMP regard internationalism as the basic principle of relations between communist parties. In the course of its interpretation and application, the MSZMP of course takes into consideration the development of the international communist movement and the modifications of these circumstances and tasks. In our parties international attitude Comrade Janos Kadar's formulation at the 1976 Berlin conference of European Communist and workers parties continues to be authoritative:

"...The concept of internationalism became constantly richer, its influence increased, and through this, the international communist movement has become the greatest political movement in history. In our view, the principle of proletarian internationalism includes harmony between national and international interests because each party's results strengthen our international movement and the strengthening of the international communist movement in turn contributes to each party's strength. Proletarian internationalism is mutual solidarity and support, and comradely cooperation, which postulates the independence and equal rights of each party and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

DRAFT BUDGET PRESENTED AT 27 NOV SEJM SESSION

LD271006 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Unidentified correspondent's report from the Sejm]

[Excerpts] Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. A meeting of the Sejm began at 0900 [0800 GMT]. Let me remind you that today's main subject here at Wiejska Street is next year's state finances.

A draft budget and accompanying bills were presented by Finance Minister Stanislaw Niecekarz. He stated that while planning expenditures, we have to be economical -- even very economical -- and we cannot be avaricious. We have to refrain from spending unnecessarily in every domain, but we cannot economize on expenditures that are important from a social point of view. Therefore, although the draft budget assumes a deficit of Z151 billion subsidies for prices and services increase by 18 percent, and for municipal economy by 37 percent. Increased expenditures for welfare and cultural purposes amount to Z170 billion.

The budget, Minister Niecekarz underscored, has to have higher secured receipt. It is intended that this be achieved through a one-fourth reduction in income tax relief, and by relieving the budget of costs of the servicing of foreign debts through the setting up of a special fund to which enterprises will transfer 2 percent of the value of fixed assets. It is also suggested that the financing of central and enterprise investment from the budget will be replaced by bank loans.

Without these steps, Minister Niecekarz stated, the budget deficit would be three times higher.

The speaker also presented a draft balance of payments, stressing the necessity for increasing exports. It will remain necessary to maintain a surplus of exports over imports in trade with capitalist countries; this is caused by the need for servicing our debts.

That is all in this report from the Sejm.

DEBT RESCHEDULING AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH JAPAN

LD261826 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] An agreement has been signed in Warsaw concerning rescheduling the repayment of debts incurred by Poland and guaranteed by the Japanese Government. According to the agreement, the repayment of about \$254 million will begin in 1990 and will be divided into six installments.

'COLLABORATIONISTS' TO RECEIVE U.S. FUNDS

LD261335 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Excerpts] A lively discussion among our community was aroused by the news, publicized by PAP, about the creation in the United States of a new foundation. As reported, Washington has earmarked special funds for the support of the declining anti-Polish underground in Poland. The foundation is being set up at a time when hopes for unrest and riots in Poland have faded to a minimum.

The decline of Western interest in anti-Polish topics clearly worries Radio Free Europe's Jacek Kalabinski. Four days ago he wrote in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the West has no common policy toward Poland, and that the communist leadership is exploiting this confusion. The West is making a mistake, says the once dedicated journalist of Polish radio. The West could have much greater influence in Poland if it threatened to maintain economic sanctions and not to give new credits, by which the Western states effectively forced Poland to a greater adherence to the political demands of the West, Kalabinski states. He forgot to add that he is advocating open interference by other states in Polish affairs.

The new foundation has similar aims, meeting the needs of the most extreme opposition groups.

The new foundation is trying to support the actions of those Poles who have put their stakes on political adventurism, treason and overt collaborationism.

Experience teaches us that financial and propagandist calculations do not have an influence on the actual course of events in Poland. The new stream of American dollars is intended to flow for those who have decided to act against their own nation. Such people have always (?earned) the title: collaborationist.

MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON PPR-CSSR TRADE AGREEMENT

LD261219 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Anna Andrzejewska report]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, today at the Ministry of Foreign Trade an economic agreement on trade exchange and payments between Poland and Czechoslovakia for the next 5 years was signed. Directly after the signing ceremony by both ministers, I asked foreign trade minister Andrzej Wojcik, to come to the microphone:

[Begin recording] [Andrzejewska] Minister, I have one question. What will the ordinary person get out of the fact that you have signed this agreement?

[Wojcik] I think that the ordinary person receives a lot more than the Czechoslovak goods seen in the stores. For example, if we import pulp paper, newsprint, and printing inks from Czechoslovakia, we later see this in the form of books and publications. This is also something from Czechoslovakia, although it is hard to perceive it at first glance. There are many similar examples. Let us take something like silks, synthetic fibers, which although in reality are manufactured here, originate from the realization of this type of agreement which we have signed. Of course, supplies of market goods are also anticipated.

[Andrzejewska] What will they be?

[Wojcik] For example, laundry equipment; a little furniture, maybe more than a little furniture; a lot of leather shoes; various pharmaceutical products; some specialist goods such as feeding bottles for infants, a very important article [word indistinct] imported products. The value of this agreement is over R12 billion; this is an enormous sum, within the scope of which much will be supplied to both countries. Czechoslovakia, after signing this agreement, is again Poland's second foreign trade partner.

[Andrzejewska] Minister, what will we be paying for this?

[Wojcik] We will pay up to 75 percent, within the structure of the agreement. This is an investment equipment exchange on both sides. We will be supplying machines for many basic industrial branches of Czechoslovakia, for example, for mining, for the power industry; for the metallurgical industry, for the chemical industry, for sugar refineries, which we are famous for, and refrigeration plants. There is a lot of this.

[Andrzejewska] But will we also be selling raw materials?

[Wojcik] Of course. The normal, traditional items are anticipated, such as a certain amount of coal, sulfur, semifinished copper products, semifinished products [word indistinct]. These are traditional items which are probably worth maintaining and developing on both sides [words indistinct]. [end recording]

MESSNER, AUSTRIA'S STEGER DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD232343 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Norbert Steger, the leader of the Austrian delegation, deputy chancellor of Austria, minister of trade, commerce, and industry. They discussed the state of development prospects for Polish-Austrian trade relations. Special attention was paid to the possibilities of expanding industrial cooperation, cooperation in Third World markets, and Polish-Austrian financial cooperation.

Next, the leaders of the two delegations, Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda and Deputy Chancellor and Minister Norbert Steger, signed a long-term program for the further development of economic, industrial, and scientific-technical cooperation in, among other things, electronics, the production of industrial robots, heavy goods vehicles, and the mechanization of the construction industry. Cooperation in agriculture, (?animal husbandry) [words indistinct] and in the area of environmental protection will be expanded.

URBAN ON JARUZELSKI ITINERARY, ENERGY CONCERNS

LD262350 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Marek Kassa 10-minute report on Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban's 26 November press conference in Warsaw -- Kassa in studio; Urban's recorded comments in quotation marks]

[Text] At the outset of today's meeting the government spokesman spoke about the visit of Wojciech Jaruzelski to Algeria, Tunisia and Libya.

"These visits will take place between 30 November and 4 December, approximately 2 days in each country. They stem from invitations of the leaders of those countries and constitute a part of the extensive activities of Poland, aimed at the development of contacts and cooperation with the nonaligned and developing countries. This direction of Polish diplomacy is an expression of appreciation of the growing role of the Nonaligned Movement in international relations and its anti-imperialist character, and the significance attached by Poland to the partnership-like cooperation with these countries. The visit to Libya, Algeria and Tunisia also underscores the interest of Poland in the strengthening of relations with the Arab countries. This group of states occupies an important role in the cooperation of Poland with the countries of the so-called Third World. All the countries which are to be visited by General Jaruzelski are linked with Poland by developed cooperation in many spheres. Among the developing countries, Libya and Algeria rank among the 10 highest economic partners for Poland. Tunisia is also an important partner and we count on a significant increase in cooperation here in the future."

"The goals of the visit follow: to carry out a review of current international cooperation and regional issues which are of interest to the two sides; and discussion of matters concerning the present state and prospects of the development of bilateral relations of Poland with each of the countries to be visited. It is our intention to create a climate which would encourage the further cooperation of Poland with the countries visited in the international arena and to strengthen bilateral cooperation in all spheres of common interest. The program of the visit will be very full; its main element in all the countries will be private talks of Gen Jaruzelski with the leaders of the countries visited and plenary talks.

In Libya a ceremony is planned to place flowers at the so-called Polish Wall at the allied soldiers' cemetery in Tobruk.

In Algeria it is planned that Gen Jaruzelski will deliver a speech in parliament and place wreaths at the Sanctuary of Heroes."

Next Jerzy Urban presented the fruitful results of gas and oil prospecting in the Baltic by the Petrobaltic enterprise, which was created by the GDR, USSR and Poland. "A draft tripartite agreement on the exploitation of deposits is presently being prepared. It is anticipated that the distribution of the extracted raw materials will be as follows: 50 percent for the owner of the field, and 25 percent for the remaining two sides of the tripartite agreement. This is a scale which justifies exploitation in the technical and economic sense alike. However, this is not a scale which could, even in the longer run, change the Polish fuel balance."

Next, a request was made for a comment on two articles in TRYBUNA LUDU which were supposed to express aversion toward the agreements signed with the so-called Paris Club. "I deny that TRYBUNA LUDU in any article expressed aversion toward the agreement with the Paris Club, which Poland wanted and in fact signed. The recent agreement concerned rescheduling of debt repayments guaranteed by governments and due in 1985. On our side, this is a step toward normalization of financial relations. But we think that, so far, actions toward repayment of the Polish debts are based on our efforts rather than on cooperation of partners. I am not thinking here about the signing of agreements favorable for solving this matter, but about the effectiveness of these agreements. The agreements will be effective when Poland is treated the same way as other countries which are in the position of a debtor in difficulty.

What is involved here is the normalizing of financial and credit relations. In economic relations among countries it is unheard of to have restrictions of creditor against debtor which make it difficult for the debtor to pay off the debt."

One of the next questions concerned church-state relations.

"We are following the Bishop's Synod which is being held in Rome and which refers to the decisions of the Second Vatican Council. The council worked out a new line regarding the activity of the church in countries with new political systems -- by which socialist systems were described -- and we wish for the Synod to confirm this line and to positively influence the practice of the church's activity so that it is in accordance with both the spirit and thought of the Second Vatican Council. We want an improvement in the relations of church and state. I have said many times what has harmed these relations in Poland."

It was also asked if in Poland, in the event of a severe winter, one can expect cuts in the supply of power to the population similar to those in Bulgaria.

"I do not exclude such cuts, although I hope that they will not be very widespread. Our expectations are that difficulties with power will not occur, even though in December and January the demand for power and electricity is over 50 percent greater than the demand in the summer; the power industry as such is well prepared for the winter. Overhauls were carried out well in advance. On the other hand the problem is that the demand for coal is growing rapidly and the coal balance is stretched; this intensified use of coal signifies specific financial losses for Poland, as coal is very cheap on the Polish market and the price of fuel coal in exports amounts to about \$70 per metric ton.

During recent weeks the deliveries of coal to the countryside have been very intensified, and this intensified supply will be continued; on the other hand, increased deliveries to the farmers create certain limitations regarding supply to other consumers. At present the government is working on detailed concepts on strategy in this situation but, of course, appeals will be made for true economies. Unfortunately, appeals for any kind of economies do not succeed in Poland, including appeals to the population, and I would like to give assurances that even if at certain times there are certain cuts, we hope there will not be any drastic moves.

The policy that the needs of the population must be met above all is still in power. However, last winter this priority caused certain production cuts which affected the economic output for the whole year. This means that also from the population's point of view there is nothing to be glad about when more coal is allocated for heating the radiators, and there is warm water in bathrooms and an adequate amount of energy, because production losses occur for this reason and they affect the whole economic situation of the country."

The spokesman gave more information on the investigation in the matter of Marcin Antonowicz's death. The investigation fully proved that the death was the result of hitting his head on the road after jumping out of the car. In principle the matter could be concluded, but the Prosecutor's Office must interrogate all persons who spoke on the subject to establish whether these persons know any facts. Jerzy Urban also stated today that the obsession on this subject in Poland, not based on any analysis of the real situation in our country, is not ceasing in the United States. Interference in our internal affairs is taking place all the time. After the Geneva meeting the general tension in international relations has eased. Unfortunately, this does not concern bilateral relations.

URBAN NOTES JARUZELSKI'S MOROCCO: VISIT POSTPONED

LD201144 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Maria Goc report on 19 November press conference given by Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban for foreign journalists]

[Excerpt] Jerzy Urban replied to a query concerning the planned visit of General Wojciech Jaruzelski to several African countries. He confirmed that Mr Jaruzelski would not be visiting Morocco as initially planned because the visit had been prepared while the general was still prime minister of the country. King Hassan II of Morocco would not be in the country during the visit and it was first planned that Mr Jaruzelski would be received by the head of government there. However, after Mr Jaruzelski became the head of state, diplomatic protocol required a reception by the king, hence the visit would have to be postponed until a more favorable date could be established.

Mr Urban also fielded questions today on discovered oil resources in the Baltic Sea, election results here and their influence on political careers, as well as intentions to lower state donations for some fields of production. And that's all from the regular Tuesday meeting with the government spokesman Jerzy Urban from me, Maria Goc, here in Warsaw.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY PPR'S JARUZELSKI 22 NOV

Talks Held With Ceausescu

AU222002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1948 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/11/1985 -- Friday, November 22, talks were held in Bucharest between Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of Romania, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the CC of the PUWP, president of Poland's Council of State.

The two party and state leaders stated their conviction that the now summit would go down as a major moment in the development of the traditional ties of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the PUWP, between Romania and Poland, between the Romanian and Polish people.

During their talks, Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski informed each other about the two parties' work and concerns and exchanged views on the course of Romanian-Polish relations and on major aspects of the international life.

Attending the talks were: Miu Dobrescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP; Stefan Birlea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the State Planning Committee; Silviu Curticeanu, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister, co-chairman of the Romanian-Polish Governmental Commission for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation; Ilie Vaduva, foreign affairs minister; other Romanian officials for Romania.

Jozef Czyrek, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the PUWP; Manfred Gorywoda, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee; and other Polish officials for Poland.

The two party and state leaders expressed satisfaction at the results of the visit as well as the resolve to further practice such working interviews in view of making operative analyses of the problems related to the further development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the PUWP, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Polish People's Republic, between the two peoples, in keeping with their fundamental aspirations, in the interests of the general cause of socialism and progress, of strengthened peace, confidence and international collaboration.

During the talks the sides reasserted the resolve of the RCP and the PUWP, of Romania and Poland to strengthen the collaboration in the international arena in order to contribute to solving the great problems confronting mankind.

Related to the results of the visit and of the talks a joint communique was endorsed and is to be released.

Ceausescu Hosts Luncheon

AU221615 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1559 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/11/1985 -- November 22, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, gave an official luncheon in honour of Wojciech Jaruzelski first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic.

Members and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, secretaries of the CC of the party, members of the State Council and of the government, heads of central institutions attended the luncheon.

The officials accompanying the Polish party and state leader in his Romanian visit were in the attendance.

During the luncheon, which passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski proposed toasts.

Ceausescu's Luncheon Toast

AU221840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1816 GMT 22 Nov 85

["Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/11/1985 -- In the toast proposed at a dinner he gave on November 22 in honour of Wojciech Jaruzelski, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed satisfaction at the visit paid by the Polish guest to Romania, considering it to be "an expression of the good relations of collaboration between our parties and peoples." These relations have grown powerfully in the socialist years and life has proved them to stand and even grow, under difficult circumstances, said the Romanian head of state, expressing the conviction that during the talks joint understandings would be reached, to open new prospects to the development of the economic, technical and scientific cooperation and to the collaboration in production in various cooperation and to the collaboration in production in various domains of activity.

At the same time, said President Nicolae Ceausescu, we wish to agree on expanding the collaboration between our parties, mass organizations and in other domains, which would contribute greatly to strengthening the friendship and solidarity between our parties and peoples.

As far as the international problems are concerned, the Romanian head of state went on, we have recently discussed them during the Sofia meeting and yesterday we exchanged opinions on such problems. Our countries, he stressed, share stances on the fundamental problems and work, together with the other Warsaw Treaty socialist countries, to find solutions to the grave problems of the international life, along the path of disarmament nuclear disarmament in the first place, to achieve peace in Europe and throughout the world.

We believe that after the Geneva interview between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States, that opens the way to a continuation of the negotiations, there is a need for us to intensify activity in view of implementing disarmament, solving all the interstate problems by way of negotiations, for a world of peace.

Likewise I should like to mention our wish to strengthen; concomitantly with the bilateral collaboration, the collaboration within the CMEA, to work for the implementation of the complex programme for the materialization of the technological and scientific progress, that should create as-good-as-possible conditions for the development of our socialist economies, of the CMEA-member countries, while also opening the prospects of widening the collaboration with the other socialist countries, with other states in the world, setting our from the fact that the economic collaboration, the expansion of the exchanges make important factors in the struggle for peace, understanding and collaboration among all the states, irrespective of social system.

I am convinced that, though brief, your working visit and our talks will lead to the identification of new opportunities for the collaboration between our parties and countries -- this meeting not only the interests of the two countries, but also the interests of the socialist countries in general, of the cause of peace and collaboration among all the nations in the world, said Nicolae Ceausescu at the conclusion of his toast.

Jaruzelski's Luncheon Toast

AU221839 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1822 GMT 22 Nov 85

["Wojciech Jaruzelski's Toast at a Luncheon on November 22' -- AGERPRES Headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/11/85 -- Stating his satisfaction for his "sincere and substantive talks" with Nicolae Ceausescu during the day in Bucharest and appreciating the Romanian president's Warsaw visit last year to have resulted in a growing Romanian-Polish cooperation, in scope as well as in substance, Wojciech Jaruzelski said he believed his current visit would give fresh impetus to that cooperation so that it may broaden further. We have agreed that this broadening of our cooperation should cover all areas, he said -- cooperation on a party and state lines, cooperation in the economy, in science, culture, youth affairs. Broader collaboration and cooperation between us and on other levels appears very precious to me. This will be a confirmation of our traditional friendship rooted in the similarity of our peoples' fate, which accords with the common, internationalist ideals, with the programmatic lines of our Marxist-Leninist parties. In our opinion, Romania and Poland -- two countries that are relatively large by European standards -- can and must make an essential contribution to socialist integration -- within the Warsaw Treaty framework -- to the struggle for peace and security in Europe and the world.

I fully agree with your words concerning the importance of our Sofia meeting and of yesterday's meeting in Prague where we exchanged ideas against the background of Comrade Gorbachev's account.

Stressing the significance of his talks with Nicolae Ceausescu and of the decisions to be made, Wojciech Jaruzelski wound up his speech saying: We the Polish party will do our best for those decisions to be as constructive as possible, have a great significance for the future, be an answer to the possibilities that our states do have and meet both peoples' wish for progress.

Visit Ends, Jaruzelski Departs

AU221950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1917 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/11/1985 -- In the evening of Friday, November 22, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, concluded a working visit he had paid to Romania at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

A military guard was reviewed. The two state anthems were played as a 21-gun salute was fired.

Before boarding the aircraft, Wojciech Jaruzelski warmly took leave from Nicolae Ceausescu. The two party and state leaders had a friendly handshake and hugged each other.

Cables Ceausescu, Gorbachev

LD222242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Excerpt] On his way back from Bucharest [22 November], Wojciech Jaruzelski sent Nicolae Ceausescu the following telegram: Leaving the territory of the fraternal Socialist Republic of Romania I wish to thank you once again for your hospitality and to express the conviction that our meeting will contribute to the further strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between our parties, states and nations, in the interest of peace and socialism.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, while overflying the territory of the Soviet Union, addressed a telegram to Mikhail Gorbachev which contained, among others, the following words: I take advantage of this opportunity to convey to you and the fraternal nations of the Soviet Union sincere greetings and wishes for further success in socialist construction and the common struggle for the strengthening of the international security and universal peace.

Joint Communiqué Issued

AU251141 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 85 p 3

["Joint Communiqué" on visit paid to Romania by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, on 22 November]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and president of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, paid a working visit to the SR of Romania on 22 November 1985.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski conducted talks which took place in a cordial atmosphere of friendship, mutual esteem, and complete understanding.

During the talks, the two sides exchanged information on the main current tasks in socialist construction in both countries and in implementing the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress and the Ninth PZPR Congress.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski reviewed the stage and prospects of political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural, and other bilateral cooperation. They stressed with satisfaction that Romanian-Polish relations of friendship and cooperation are developing in conformity with the principles and provisions of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance of 1970 and in keeping with the understandings concluded during summit meetings.

It was stressed that the summit meetings and cooperation between the RCP and PZPR are decisive factors for strengthening friendship and expanding cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski advocated the further expansion of contacts between the central committees of the two parties, parliaments, governments, and political, youth, and mass organizations, and between counties and voivodships of the two countries. This will serve the deepening of Romanian-Polish friendship and the development of cooperation in all areas, as well as the exchange of experience in socialist construction.

Special attention was paid to trade exchanges, production sharing and specialization, and to scientific-technological cooperation. Trade exchanges, which have increased almost twofold in the current 5-year plan as compared to the preceding 5-year plan, have developed rapidly. The two sides valued the activity carried out for the implementation of the provisions of the "Long-term Program for Developing Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the SR of Romania and the Polish People's Republic," signed in June of 1984 in Warsaw.

The two sides stressed that the increasingly higher potential and the requirements of the economies of the two countries create favorable conditions for even closer economic cooperation.

They stressed the importance of identifying new ways and means for mutually advantageous economic cooperation.

In positively assessing the cooperation between both governments and the activity carried out by the joint government commission for economic cooperation, it was recommended to take further steps to promote production sharing and cooperation in rationally utilizing energy and raw material resources in the two countries, especially on the basis of modern technologies.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski gave their central planning bodies the task of intensifying their activity in order to agree on the coordination of their economic development plans for 1986-90, envisaging a substantial increase in bilateral economic exchanges compared with the current 5-year plan. It was also recommended that as soon as possible the central science and technological bodies should draft a program on cooperation in science and technology in the next 5-year plan, and should cooperate to solve important problems of the economies of both countries.

Romania and Poland firmly advocate the continuous development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation among the CEMA countries in order to fulfill the decisions adopted by the economic summit meeting of 1984. Stressing the importance of cooperation in culture, education, health care, tourism, sports, mass media, and other areas, the two sides gave their relevant bodies the task of further intensifying cooperation and seeking new and more effective forms of cooperation.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski assessed that constantly strengthening friendship and deepening the many-sided cooperation between the RCP and the PZPR, between the SR of Romania and the Polish People's Republic, is in keeping with the interests of both countries and with the cause of strengthening the unity of the socialist countries, peace, and socialism.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski exchanged views on current major international issues and expressed their great concern about increased tension in the world.

The two sides stressed that the basic issue of the present-day world is immediately halting the arms race and proceeding to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament.

In this context, they stressed the importance of analysis of the international situation and the topicality of conclusions drawn and proposals included in the Sofia Declaration of the Warsaw Pact countries, and expressed Romania's and Poland's complete support for the constructive position promoted by the USSR -- in the spirit of the above-mentioned declaration -- at the recent Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva. The sides stressed the importance of that meeting for achieving progress in negotiations on halting the arms race on earth, and preventing its expansion in space, contributing to the strengthening of peace and international security.

The sides reaffirmed the need to unite the efforts of all states, irrespective of social system, to achieve more active cooperation among them in order to halt the dangerous trend of events and to resume the policy of detente and peaceful cooperation. To strengthen peace and international security, trust, and cooperation requires a strict observance in international relations of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, territorial integrity, nonviolability of borders, and noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries.

Under the current circumstances it is extremely important for all countries on our continent, and primarily for the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries, to actively contribute to efforts aimed at reducing and eliminating nuclear weapons in Europe, achieving progress at negotiations on these subjects, and at preventing a nuclear war. Great responsibility for the fate of peace in Europe and throughout the world rests on the states on whose territories intermediate-range nuclear missiles are being deployed or are to be deployed.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski advocated the intensification of the proceedings of international conferences on disarmament, cooperation, security, and peace in Europe and throughout the world. The sides stressed the need to ensure the success of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building, Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, of the Vienna negotiations, and of the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

Romania and Poland are of the opinion that the proposals and initiatives for creating denuclearized zones in the Balkans, in other parts of Europe, and throughout the world, contribute to reducing military confrontation and to strengthening international security. The two sides stressed that to ensure a lasting peace in Europe and in the world, the respecting of territorial-political realities established in Europe in the wake of World War II is of great importance. In this context, the sides mentioned the danger of reactivating revanchist and revisionist forces, especially in the FRG. The encouragement of revanchism and revisionism by official and other circles, no matter in what part of the world, acts contrary to the interests of ensuring peace, detente, and cooperation on the continent.

Romania and Poland firmly advocate a just and peaceful solution to conflicts in various parts of the world.

In this context, the sides stressed the importance of adopting, within the United Nations, Romania's proposal and solemn pledge to states involved in conflicts to halt military actions and to solve problems between states by political means and without the use or threat of force.

Once again, the sides reaffirmed the solidarity of both their parties and states with the struggle waged by peoples in Asia, Africa, and Latin America for social and national freedom, to strengthen their independence, and their stand against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism. They stressed the need to establish a New International Economic Order and to comprehensively solve and settle international economic problems, including the problem of debts. An indispensable condition for successfully resolving these problems is the cessation of the arms race, the substantial reduction of military expenditures by states, primarily by those with powerful military potential, and the allocation of part of the means thus saved for the socioeconomic needs of developing countries.

The two countries advocate an enhanced role of the United Nations in preserving peace and security in the world and in resolving the problems facing mankind. Implementing the initiatives and proposals presented by Romania and Poland at the 40th UN General Assembly session would contribute to resolving those problems.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed great appreciation for the visit and talks, and voiced their conviction that they will contribute to strengthening relations of fraternal friendship between the RCP and the PZPR and between the SR of Romania and the PPR.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and president of the State Council of the PPR invited Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, to visit Poland. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

SCINTEIA REPORTS ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES

AU260926 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Ensuring and Husbanding Energy Judiciously"]

[Text] The commendable implementation of the program for the fatherland's socioeconomic development is directly linked with the smooth delivery of the required electric power as well as with strict saving of all energy resources. In the spirit of the tasks emphasized by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the recent RCP Central Committee plenum, the working people in all fields must fully realize that efficient steps should be taken by each enterprise and working man to ensure the normal development of productive activity, under conditions for strictly husbanding electric power and fuels. Both energy producers and consumers must show maximum concern with and high responsibility for ensuring the necessary energy resources and strict savings in this field.

All energy units -- particularly the coal-fueled power plants of Rovinari, Turcenti, Isalnita, Mintia, Doicești, Paroseni, and so forth -- should take firm and responsible steps to exemplarily apply the measures established by the party leadership, with a view to attaining the planned power levels and fulfilling the established electrical power output. Thorough order and firm discipline should prevail in each plant and at each place of work. The entire working personnel, regardless of their position, must strictly observe their scheduled workhours and the stipulations concerning the organized taking over of shifts; they should not leave their place of work and they should strictly follow norms and instructions concerning the exploitation and maintenance of installations. They must responsibly do their duty and show intransigence toward any violations.

Particular importance now devolves on measures to better organize activities in consumption units, both during the working day and for the entire week. In several counties, one can note inappropriate scheduling of work shifts in enterprises, thus creating totally inadmissible consumption peaks, particularly between 1700 and 2200. Everyone must clearly understand that rational energy quotas were established for each branch, county, and economic unit; these quotas ensure conditions for fully implementing plan provisions and meeting requirements for household and public consumption. At no time can anyone, anywhere, consume more energy than has been established. Therefore, each enterprise in any county must organize its daily and weekly work schedule in such a way as to meet the allocated quotas and level out consumption peaks. In order to ensure balanced consumption, it is necessary to somewhat relieve the second shift, enhance the first and third shifts, and to change the program of certain units that are high consumers of electric and thermal power.

By applying measures to rationally allocate work per daily and weekly shifts, all conditions exist to fully implement production tasks, by preventing the overcharging of the national power grid and lowering consumption between the 1700 and 2200 peak hours.

Particular importance devolves on steps that have to be taken these days by the productive, household, and public sectors to reduce consumption and judiciously husband energy, in the spirit of tasks emphasized at the recent RCP Central Committee plenum, as the saving of electrical power has become the cause of all working people and citizens. In this respect, all productive sectors have taken efficient steps to promote new technologies, eliminate any form of waste, and administer all energy resources with maximum responsibility. A more careful examination of the situation in each enterprise would reveal that there are further possibilities for saving energy, which are still being ignored. Therefore, these experts and all working people in economic units must resolutely work, under the leadership of party organizations, to ensure that each kilowatt per hour of electric power should be husbanded most carefully and utilized with maximum efficiency.

During the cold season, it is absolutely necessary for each citizen in his own home to strive and make efforts to strictly save power.

Each citizen must be fully convinced of the fact that by saving electric power at home he directly contributes to creating conditions for a balanced and rational consumption for the entire duration of the day. A 10 to 12 percent reduction in household and public consumption would be most important for lowering the peak consumption between 1700 and 2200. Each family should establish a judicious consumption between these hours, by avoiding the use of electric household appliances, limiting lighting except when strictly necessary, and eliminating any kind of waste.

By firmly applying the measures established by the party leadership for ensuring that the electric power plants; particularly those fueled by coal, operate at planned parameters, by resolutely implementing the measures to strictly save energy and reduce the overcharging of the system during peak hours, and by mobilizing all working people in judiciously husbanding energy resources, we can fully attain production tasks and meet consumption requirements in the household and public sectors. We must show everywhere, both at home and at work, consideration and a thrifty spirit when dealing with the need to save energy and fuel, with the conviction that each working man and citizen can thus contribute to the normal development of activities in all socioeconomic sectors.

ENERGY, FOOD SHORTAGES MAKE LIFE 'NIGHTMARE'

AU251707 Paris AFP in English 1652 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest, Nov 25 (AFP) -- Romanians are facing a long, hard winter amid serious food, fuel and electricity shortages, and with little sign on any rapid improvement in the situation. "We lived better during the war. Daily life has become a nightmare," said one retired president of the capital, fed up with the problems. With the first snowfalls, life here has become unbearable for many.

Official directives from President Nicolae Ceausescu warning against waste have translated into the absence of heat in many apartment buildings and offices. Food stores lack even basic products, public transportation is in chaos, and street lights are being turned off making nighttime movement hazardous. Despite government promises that the food situation will improve, official statistics published this month do not back this up. Instead, they showed that meat, fish and dairy supplies projected for delivery in 1986 will be less than amounts furnished this year. The country's essential industrial sector is being given the priority for its energy supplies. Consequently, the country's food production is reserved largely for exportation, to bring in the vital foreign currency needed to pay for the energy to run these industries.

Mr. Ceausescu has also given priority toward swift reimbursement of the country's external debt -- an option whose economic wisdom has been questioned by many foreign analysts. The result has been a severe belt-tightening back home as Romania has lately scraped up two billion dollars per year to pay back what it owes -- an annual rate that could cover the debt by the end of 1987 if it continues.

Meanwhile, long lines, sometimes numbering hundreds of people, continue to build up each day outside butcher shops, bakeries and food markets. Shopping has turned into a several-hour chore, often with little choice when one reaches the head of the line. "I went to line up outside my local butcher at 6:00 a.m. today, and all they had were pig's heads," said one disgusted office worker. On one recent day, most butcher shops were empty except for sausages and a brand of packaged ham considered so bad no one will buy it.

The markets are not much better. Potatoes and old cabbage abound, while other vegetables and fresh fruit -- as with fish -- are rarely seen. A supply of eggs instantly attracts long lines, and sugar and oil are strictly rationed. The result has been a flourishing black market. It is considered public knowledge that butchers save meat for clients who can supply American cigarettes. The brand Kent, in particular, has become a popular alternative "currency" throughout the country.

The fuel situation is hardly better. Domestic gas supplies are sparse now that winter has returned, making cooking difficult. And though temperatures dropped to freezing here last week, many apartments -- including some diplomatic buildings -- were without heat. One Western diplomat said he had to take his showers at a friend's house.

Home electric meters are checked regularly by police, and lightbulbs for home use must not exceed 20 watts. This has reportedly led many to devise makeshift -- and often dangerous -- installations to boost their home supplies. "I tremble every time my husband does this, because the children might talk," one mother said. "The last two winters were terrible. This one will be even worse", is a frequent remark. One resident asserted that officials were "more interested in the health of pigs than in our health." He was referring to an editorial on November 12 in the newspaper SCINTEIA, by Florea Ceausescu, the president's brother, concerned about the lack of heating in a provincial pig farm.

PLIGHT OF WOULD-BE EMIGRANTS DESCRIBED

AU261218 Paris AFP in English 1153 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Didier Fauqueux Report]

[Text] Bucharest, Nov 25 (AFP) -- Doctor Adrian Dersidan applied two years ago for permission to emigrate to the United States for himself, his wife and his only son. Since then, he and his wife have lost their jobs, and been reduced to poverty in a futile battle with Romania's mammoth bureaucracy and ever-present security police. Their tragic situation is typical of Romanians daring and determined enough to want to leave their homeland. The number of cases is unknown, but believed to number in the thousands -- a phenomenon that has become an increasing embarrassment for Nicolae Ceausescu's neo-Stalinist regime since the Western press began to take an interest. The government, in a bid to nip the problem in the bud, resorts to its vast security network to intimidate and discourage potential emigrants.

The problems for those wishing to leave begin when they submit an official request for a passport.

Dr. Dersidan, 52, lost his position as a stomatologist at Bucharest's municipal hospital in January 1983, soon after making his application. His librarian wife Irina, was also sacked and forced to accept work as a warehouse employee to provide the wherewithal for day-to-day living. "My wife, who has a university education, has to lift packages weighing 10 kilos (22 pounds)," he told AFP. "I sold all the furniture to pay my bills." said Dr. Dersidan, whose family now occupies an apartment in the center of town in which the temperature hovered around 6 degrees (43 F) during last winter's critical energy shortages.

The doctor displays a file containing more than 200 letters and forms attesting to the exhausting administrative procedures he has launched with Romanian authorities and the U.S. Embassy. He has a U.S. visa "in principle" to show for his efforts, one of only 2,500 issued each year to Romanian nationals, but it is of no use until he obtains a passport.

Julia Jercan, who has tried for four years to join her fiance in France, adopted more drastic tactics, embarking on an 8-week hunger strike that ended on October 28. Worries are growing about the state of her health, particularly as Western visitors are kept well away from her house, deemed. A "security zone," by the "Securitate" (political police) guard constantly on duty outside. Like many other potential emigrants, Miss Jercan had her telephone suddenly cut off by authorities. Many are subjected to regular interrogations by Securitate agents. Other Romanians who staged hunger strikes to press their demands for passports asked AFP not to mention their names as earlier media attention had prompted unwanted visits by the Securitate.

Western pressure has occasionally persuaded Romanian authorities to authorize the departure of better known government opponents, like dissident poet Dorin Tudoran last summer on orthodox priest Gheorghe Calciu. Freedom is also "bought" each year by West Germany for about 11,000 members of the 300,000-strong German minority in Transylvania -- at a rate of 8,000 marks per head, not including the bribes those hoping to leave pay local authorities.

The situation has been roundly denounced by the parliamentary assembly of the 21-National Council of Europe in Strasbourg, which last year accused Bucharest of a "flagrant violation" of the 1975 Helsinki accords calling for freedom of movement among signatory states. "In no other country of Eastern Europe has the problem of emigration reached such serious proportions," the assembly said.

PRESIDENCY CONVENES SPECIAL FEC ECONOMIC SESSION

LD262254 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Using its constitutional authority, the SFRY Presidency last night convened a session of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], which discussed the current socio-political situation in the country and the various tasks and measures of socioeconomic development and economic policy. Members of the Yugoslav Presidency, the president of the Yugoslav Assembly, and other senior officials of the federation participated in the work of the session, chaired by Milka Planinc, FEC president.

As reported, the discussion at the FEC session was held on the basis of the document, "Socioeconomic Situation And Key Tasks and the Socioeconomic Development and Economic Policy Measures," which contains an assessment and positions of the SFRY Presidency on the issues discussed at the above FEC session. The introductory statement was read by Radovan Vlackovic, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, who explained the reasons why the Presidency had convened this FEC session. He said, among other things:

There are several reasons why [words indistinct] with the situation and the results which we have attained, or with the overall activities and involvement of all social factors. Although specific measures have been and are being taken in keeping with the policy which we have laid down, the situation is not improving. The unfavorable tendencies have not been halted; on the contrary, they are getting worse. This creates dissatisfaction among our working people and citizens. There is lack of confidence that developments can be turned in a positive direction. Bearing all this in mind, the Presidency assessment is that all social factors must operate more resolutely and with greater efficiency to halt negative tendencies and create conditions for us to extricate ourselves from the present situation and for future successful development.

[Words indistinct] of the Yugoslav Presidency has indicated in greater detail the importance next year will have for our future development. This will be the first year of our next medium-term plan period. In addition, we have experience which warns us that the impending cadre changes could impair [opustanje] protagonists activities whose terms in office are about to end and there may be delays because of the inevitable transition period as cadres take over new functions. This could weaken responsibility for the implementation of the agreed policy. In our current situation we must not allow this to happen.

When it is realized furthermore, that the current very unfavorable economic situation conspicuously reflects on the internal ideopolitical and security situation, and on our foreign political position, the importance of our resolve and readiness to work efficiently is evident. At this crucial moment we should organize ourselves and get mobilized into action. In this respect, our responsibility for the situation, work and results must come fully to the fore. This applies to the FEC especially, because in its present composition the FEC must resolutely and efficiently operate until the end of its term of office and make sure that all the necessary measures are taken and implemented in keeping with agreed policy.

In its document the Presidency has set out the socioeconomic development tasks and economic policy measures it believes to be the most important in the present situation. According to Radovan Vlackovic, the problem of inflation is at the top of the list. The Presidency sees curbing the present inflation as the key economic and political task.

To do this, organizations of associated labor must carry out their economic activity in conditions where economic criteria will come fully to the fore and be motivated economically to increase production and exports -- the primary factor in bringing down the rate of inflation.

The next basic objective must be to halt the further fall in the standard of living and to establish conditions for it to gradually improve. What the Presidency wants done in fact is demand a consistent application of the policy laid down by the SFRY Assembly and other appropriate organs at all levels and a consistent application of laws and other regulations, and especially a consistent implementation of the sum total of the objectives and tasks stemming from the long-term program of economic stabilization. I think that it should be clear to all of us that whether and to what degree of success we overcome the present situation, and open the prospect of a better future for our working people and citizens, depends on the degree of our readiness, resolve, and efficiency in implementing the agreed policy and especially as regards the totality of the long-term program of economic stabilization. There should be no dilemma over this.

In assessing the seriousness of the situation, the Presidency kept in mind the fact that great efforts had been made in the FEC and other competent organs to halt negative tendencies. These measures have yielded some positive results. The Presidency considers, however, that these results are not so great that we can say the positive tendencies have stabilized and that, on this basis, we can expect the necessary change and positive trends. However, the implementation of the policies and the completion of all the tasks facing us, Radovan Vlackovic stressed, call for the mobilization of all social factors to carry out their tasks in the most responsible manner and take responsibility for them.

As well as deciding to call this meeting, the Presidency also concluded that a meeting should be held in early December with the presidents of the republics and autonomous province presidencies to examine issues requiring the agreement of the republics and autonomous provinces. It is necessary to coordinate an initiative to take measures and action to carry out those tasks in which the role and responsibility of organs and organizations in the republics and autonomous provinces are vital.

In conclusion, Radovan Vlackovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, said that the difficulty and seriousness of the situation demands that we organize and mobilize to the maximum in taking measures to halt negative tendencies and create conditions for positive processes. If we do not do this, we must be aware of the real possibility that we may face profound social disturbances and upsets. He further expressed the conviction that in our society subjective forces and objective conditions exist to facilitate making the essential turn-about. (?This is our) working class whose strength lies in socialist self-management. These are our natural resources -- all economic, worker, and specialist potential combined with far better organization, and better and more productive labor. Working people and citizens rightly (? expect change). This can only be achieved by better organization and the participation of the working class and all working people as a whole and individually. They will do this if motivated to work better and productively and if they have clear prospects, said [words indistinct] Radovan Vlackovic, president of the SFRY Presidency.

In the debate which followed [words indistinct] on the socioeconomic situation in the country and on measures for socioeconomic development and economic policy, the FEC expressed readiness to invest maximum efforts and organization to successfully fulfill, within the framework of its constitutional competence, its tasks involved in implementing the policy established in the long-term program for economic stabilization.

In this connection, the view was expressed that this was a time of general changes in society (?in which) the mobilization of all social forces and subjects [words indistinct] and more energetic implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization. A tendency to abandon the strict implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization and changes in the economic system was noted. Strong pressure against adhering to existing solutions on economic conditions can be countered only by all subjective forces and society as a whole. With all this in mind, the session expressed its unity of views on the socioeconomic situation in the country and the need to take more effective measures to realize the long-term program of economic stabilization from the level of basic organizations of associated labor to the federal level.

It was particularly stressed at the session that in this document the SFRY Presidency is not addressing just the FEC, but also all subjects in society who, within the delegate system, participate in implementing the stabilization program and conclusions of the LCY Central Committee.

In her speech, Milka Planinc, FEC president, said this FEC meeting was useful when all of society is making efforts to realize the long-term program of economic stabilization. We have assessed 1984 as a relatively successful year. It appears that the results which are nevertheless still inadequate and unstable [words indistinct]. Of course, other causes also contributed to this being an unsuccessful year. In the SFRY Assembly very complex, delicate and responsible work has been carried out on [words indistinct] the long-term program of economic stabilization. [words indistinct] only measures and laws [word indistinct] an entire program which demands all-around activity. What I would like to say on the occasion of this meeting, Milka Planinc stressed, is simply this, but I think it is important. It is a slow and difficult process to achieve unity on key changes in systemic solutions based on the long-term program of economic stabilization. Difficulties in co-ordination still remain, but there is nevertheless a recognition of the essence of the enormous changes which society must effect in transforming from a [word indistinct] method of economic activity and hold-up in self-management toward a phase in which self-management will prove itself not only as a humane system but also as an economically effective system.

In submitting the report of the SFRY Assembly on the implementation of long-term program of economic stabilization, we have enumerated our efforts. The most difficult part awaits us. Inflation, seen in the broader sense of just keeping pace with the growth in prices, is the expression of all those major problems which have accumulated in society over the years -- the weaknesses of the system which make it possible to spend more than is created, social resources invested in projects which do not yield results, inefficiency of the economy, and so on.

The FEC considers, particularly now, in this [word indistinct] in these few months of its mandate and on the basis of its experience and the insight which it has gained on the causes and possible ways out, it must make its contribution toward recognizing and find solutions to the main problems. This is certainly not easy or straightforward. This session can and must be a stimulant for all of us to organize better, act more responsibly in resolving problems, and to be more creative in finding solutions. Because, as Milka Planinc said, both the FEC and in particular the organs of administration are very prolific in offering administrative measures, but are hard pressed to provide measures on the basis of the economic criteria and laws laid down in the stabilization program.

I see this session both as an incentive and an obligation for all of us in the FEC to complete the tasks before us through our full involvement and in full cooperation with the SFRY Assembly -- with which despite our occasional confrontations we cooperate well -- and with the large number of delegates engaged and constructively involved, particularly through the work of committees and delegations in joint work with the FEC to seek proper solutions to society's complex problems.

At the end of the joint session, proceeding from the unanimous assessment of the socioeconomic situation in the country, the FEC approved the assessments and stances of the SFRY Presidency. On the basis of the Presidency's stands, the FEC will work out its tasks for further action and involvement to implement the long-term program of economic stabilization, the report from the SFRY Presidency says.

TERRORIST, ANTITERRORIST VIOLENCE CYCLE GROWING

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["International Terrorism and Its Horrifying Dimension" by Branko Stosic -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, November 25 (TANJUG) -- The tragedy of passengers of the hijacked Egyptian plane and its hijackers at Valletta Airport points again to the dark paths and behind-the-scenes games of international, respectively state terrorism. The world is now faced more than ever before with a competition between "terrorism as a policy," and "terrorism as a method of struggle for survival or for justified aims."

Direct actors of terrorist actions and their victims are, as a rule, known, but states and policies fighting terrorism with terror always remain in shadow. In this competition, as proved by a series of "antiterrorist terrorist acts: throughout the world, nobody is safe, least of all those in whose name such operations are planned and launched.

If it may be said, on the basis of frequent actions by fanaticized terrorists against the states and individuals symbolizing injustices of the contemporary world, and that we are living in an age of fanatics, it is also quite safe to say that this medal has the other side. Terrorism is being fanned up precisely by the states most loudly demanding a "comprehensive cooperation of all" in fighting terrorism. This policy of double standards in judging one's own interests and someone else's rights, inevitably leads to the vicious circle of violence and terror under the guise of antiterrorism.

To put it simply, under the conditions of crisis and in a divided world, terrorism is raising its head, but the terrorism of fanatics and the terrorism of states are fuelling each other. The outcome is one -- the fanning-up of violence and the growing number of innocent victims. Who is obliged to stop the spiral of interdependence between one and the other form, one and the other motive of terrorism? The answer is rather simple, although the states and politicians of whom it is expected do not find it easy to venture on it.